THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. V.—No. 96. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE CHOLERA

Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.

There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

THE CHOLERA

Is defective vitalization of the *blood*, and when the blood loses its

LIFE GIVING POWER,

It causes relaxation of the contractile power of the *blood vessels* of the *body*, and the intestines open their myriad *blood vessels*, and all the albuminous or flesh-making material passes off from the bowels.

PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE, And while there may be no occasion for *alarm*, those of *impure blood* are most liable to suffer.

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IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.

GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION

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IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASES hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

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Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.

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Scrofulous, mercurial, and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum and prisons, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of this assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the most inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed, and the bones already affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the last 16 years.

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AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the extract of Sarsaparilla in venereal affections, by Benjamin Travers, F.R.S., etc. Speaking of Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states, *"That no remedy is equal to the extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious."*

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TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made. The decoction is exceeding troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it fresh every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable for the patient is frequently nauseated, and his stomach surfeited, by the large proportion of sugar he is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever, except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.

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Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Kidney Disease.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Rheumatism.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Urinary Diseases.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Strictures.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dropsy.

For the diseases named above and for Weaknesses and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints and Disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is invaluable.

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THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Principal Depot, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, AND No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Sold by Druggists everywhere.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. 3 14

MEXICO.

Commencement of the Evacuation of Mexico by the French—More Resolutions of Inquiry—Maximilian's Military Establishment—What Government Can be Supported Without Some Bayonets?—Late News from Mexico—Is the Empire to be Permanent? Or Will the Republic be Re-Established?—What Does the Stability of the Empire Depend On?

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The State Department received, by the last steamer from Europe, some important despatches from our Minister at Paris, in regard to the present attitude of the French Government in relation to the Mexican question. These despatches confirm all that I have stated in former letters in regard to the perfect understanding which subsists between our Government and that of France on this subject, particularly as regards the terms on which the French troops are to leave Mexico. It will be remembered that, some months ago, when the subject of this evacuation was first mentioned, I stated that it would be done as soon as the Emperor Napoleon would receive from our Government the assurance that our policy of neutrality towards Mexico would be continued after the evacuation, and that the radical newspapers thereupon stated, in substance, that our Government would never give such a guarantee to Napoleon. Now, however, Mr. Seward's organ admits that I was correctly informed at first, for it says:—

Napoleon, therefore, has undoubtedly received every assurance he could desire from our Government upon this point, and he will be under the necessity, therefore, in accordance with his own engagements, to withdraw his troops at once from Mexico.

It would be nearer the truth to add that this withdrawal will be made in pursuance of the intention expressed by the Emperor Napoleon in his speech to the French Chambers last January, and that that intention was based upon assurances of neutrality which, as I had before stated, he had received from Mr. Seward.

In point of fact, the evacuation has already commenced. The arrangement was made by Baron Salliard, in pursuance of the instructions of Napoleon last winter. The movement will be made slowly, but continuously; and, if neutrality on our part is observed, the evacuation will be complete before the summer of next year.

RESOLUTION ABOUT THE AUSTRIAN TROOPS.

It might be supposed that this would be satisfactory, and that Mexico might then be left alone to work out her own destiny. But it seems not. A certain radical member of Congress has written the following resolution, which he intends to offer at an early day.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the House any information in his possession as regards the terms or conditions on which the Emperor of France proposes to withdraw the French troops from Mexico; whether or not their places are to be supplied by Austrian or other European troops; and if so, whether this has been done with the sanction of the Government.

The resolution will pass the House by the usual radical majority, of course, but nothing will come of it.

The President will refuse to communicate the information called for, as he did in the case of the resolution which passed the House in March, calling upon the President to communicate, if in his opinion not inconsistent with the public interests, any correspondence or other information in possession of the Government in regard to the term of office of President Benito Juarez, of the Republic of Mexico; as to the period when, under the Constitution, a popular election in that country ought to have taken place; whether or not such an election had been prevented by foreign invasion or other causes, and if so, what causes; and as to any vote of confidence and extraordinary powers given to President Juarez by the Congress of the Mexican Republic.

On the 7th ult., President Johnson sent a message to the House of Representatives, consisting of the reply of the Secretary of State, in which the House is informed that it is not expedient to furnish the information called for by the resolution. And so it will be in this case.

MAXIMILIAN'S MILITARY ESTBLISHMENT.

It is true that the places of the French troops who are to leave Mexico are to be supplied, to some extent, by Austrian and Belgian troops. But our Government has not sanctioned that substitution, nor does it receive even the approval of any person connected with the Government.

But it is a fact, and we cannot prevent it without going to war, not only with Austria and Belgium, but with France and Mexico also. The substitution is to be made in pursuance of treaties, to which I have before alluded, between those four nations. The object of these treaties was to guarantee the perpetuity of the present Government of Mexico. When the crown was tendered to Maximilian by the deputation of Mexican notables who came to Miramon for that purpose, he refused to accept until the basis of these treaties had been agreed upon, and the treaties themselves were subsequently made in pursuance of this agreement.

At present the military forces in Mexico consist of only about 20,000 French troops, and the same number of Austrians and Belgians. As the French troops leave, in detachments, their places will be supplied by troops from Austria and Belgium, who will be brought over to Vera Cruz in French vessels. Maximilian's army, therefore, will continue to be about 40,000 strong, and it will be officered principally by the French officers now here. They will be allowed to take service under Maximilian for that purpose, and special inducements are to be held out to them, by him, to induce them to remain.

BAYONETS NECESSARY TO SUPPORT ANY GOVERNMENT(?)

This army of foreign troops, however, is not to be a permanent feature of the Mexican Empire. They are to be retained only for a few years, probably six years, partly to guard the roads, to render travel safe, and to rid the country of robber bands and guerillas, and, partly, also, to be ready to defend the country in case of a foreign war. The objection to this on our part is, that it makes the Government of Mexico one supported by bayonets. To us who live under a Government of liberty and law, and who have no standing army in time of peace, this is, of course, objectionable. But it must be remembered that every Government that has existed in Mexico during the last forty years has been supported by bayonets, and could not have lived a day without such support.

The Government of Juarez himself was supported by bayonets. And when, in 1861, the Mexican people, weary of the incessant anarchy which had prevailed there for thirty years, under the name of a republic, besought the aid of Napoleon in order to establish a different form of government, which should put an end to this anarchy and give to Mexico a government of permanence and ability; when this Government is established, if it is supported by bayonets in the first years of its existence, it is no more than has been the case with every republican government, so-called, which has preceded it. Nay, let it be asked, what would be the condition of Mexico if Maximilian should abdicate, and if every French and Austrian soldier should leave Mexico? Civil war between the partisans of Ortega and Juarez would at once break out, and would rage over the whole land with unexampled fury. All that Napoleon and Maximilian have done for Mexico would be obliterated. The hand on the dial would go back ten degrees. Anarchy and confusion would again prevail. Chaos would come again. Whether the party of Ortega or that of Juarez prevailed, *his* "Government" would be supported by bayonets. But does it need that experiment to demonstrate that Mexico cannot live as a republic? Has not her history already abundantly demonstrated that fact?

LATE NEWS FROM MEXICO.

The principal news relates to the increasing prosperity of the country under the present Government, to the progress which is being made in the construction of the different lines of railroads, and to the plans which are being carried out to prevent the annual floods, or inundations, caused by the high water in the Mexican lakes.

The work on all the lines of railroad is progressing rapidly, and the work is being done in the very best manner. In a few months more the journey from Vera Cruz to the Capital can be made in a few hours, instead of requiring, as at present, four days. Fifty miles of this road are already in operation. In addition to this great road, the one from Vera Cruz to Puebla, by way of Jalapa, is being built partly by American capital. A railroad is also projected from Monterey to San Fernando, the latter a seaport on the Gulf of Mexico, a few miles south of the Rio Grande, which will no doubt be built.

Canals and drains were being cut, under the direction of American engineers, by which to let off the superfluous water of the lakes which surround the Mexican capital. There is no doubt of the entire success of this plan. The water in the lake which had been rising before these canals were opened, was now falling every day, and Mexico will probably escape this time the annual inundation.

CONDITION OF THE MEXICAN FINANCES.

The finances of Mexico continue to be on the most satisfactory footing. The experience of the last few months has abundantly demonstrated that the revenues of the Government will amply suffice for the necessary expenses of the same. The treasury has always plenty of funds on hand, to meet whatever requisitions are made upon it, and the payments are made in gold and silver coin. The Imperial Mint at Mexico has been in full operation during the last sixteen months, and the coinage during that time has amounted to $20,000,000, nearly all in dollars and half dollars. Each coin bears the head of the Emperor, with a suitable inscription, and the date.

IS THE MEXICAN EMPIRE TO BE PERMANENT?

The question of course presents itself to every intelligent American, How is it about the stability of the present Government of Mexico? Is it to be permanent, and continue or is it to fall and the republic be re-established on its ruins? If it is to be permanent, let us know it and let it be known upon what the stability of the empire is founded. If it is destined to fall, what power is it that is to bring about the destruction of the empire? Is it the United States? Is there any reason to suppose that the republic will ever be re-established in Mexico? If so, what are those reasons? If not, if the empire is to continue to be the Government of Mexico, how many years is it to be before we recognize that fact? If the Mexican empire continues in existence five years more, ten years more, with every prospect of perpetual existence, will we recognize it then? In the meantime is it wise to deprive our citizens of the benefits of the rich trade with Mexico by refusing to recognize it now?

WHAT THREE YEARS HAVE DEMONSTRATED.

Look the facts boldly in the face. What are they? It is now three years since Maximilian was proclaimed Emperor by the Assembly Notables convened at the city of Mexico, in pursuance of Mexican law and in accordance with Mexican usages. Three years is a long time for any Government in Mexico to be sustained. This Government, however, has not only been sustained, but it is at present so strong as to be self-sustaining. It has, to all appearance, become so firmly established that in all human probability it will be perpetual. At all events, no existing circumstances seem to justify the belief that it will be supplanted by any other form of government.

The Juarists in Mexico have, during these three years, kept up a predatory warfare against the Government. But what, at the end of three years, has been the result? Where is the Juarist party in Mexico now? Have they increased during the three years? What proportion of the 8,000,000 of Mexican people have rushed to the standard of Juarez? Has 100,000 men joined him? No. Has 10,000 men? No. Has one thousand? No. His forces have dwindled down, from nearly 20,000 men, three years ago to scarcely three hundred men now. Does not this fact mean something? Does it not mean that the 8,000,000 of people composing the Mexican nation are not in favor of Juarez, and that they are in favor of the empire?

WILL THE REPUBLIC EVER BE RE-ESTABLISHED?

If the empire is destined to fall, then, what is to make it fall? Not the Juarists, for we see the results of their three years' struggle against it. Not any of the European nations, for they are all the allies of Maximilian, and have sent envoys to reside at his capital. Maximilian's Government will not fall, then, unless our Government makes war upon him, and succeeds in that war. I have before alluded to some of the concomitants of such a war, with the United States on one side and on the other side, first, Mexico; second, France; third, Austria; fourth, Belgium; and probably, fifth, England. Success in such a war would be at least problematical, and it is not probable that we would engage in it.

Will the Mexican Republic ever be restored? How and by whom is it to be done? Not by the Juarists, for we see the results of their attempt, continued for three years. Doubtless many persons have deluded themselves with the idea that our Government would assist the Juarists. But that idea is now dispelled. We could not do it without involving ourselves in war with several of the most powerful European nations. Besides, our policy towards Mexico is that of neutrality. This principle has been reiterated over and over again by Mr. Seward, in his despatches to all our Ministers abroad during the last three years. That policy will be maintained. The Juarists will never get any help from our Government, and, therefore, we will not restore the Mexican republic. *Quod erat demonstratum*. The Mexican Republic will never be restored.

UPON WHAT DOES THE STABILITY OF THE EMPIRE DEPEND.

If the Mexican Government as it exists at present, is to be permanent, upon what does its perpetuity depend? First, and chiefly, upon the will and choice of the Mexican people themselves. Three years is long enough to prove the worth or the worthlessness of any Government. The Mexican people see that that they have got the best Government, the only good Government that they have had for forty years.

They like it, they like the mode of its administration, they like the man whom they called to administer it, and they like his wife, who has been in many respects like a mother to them. They do not want any other form of government, and so nine-tenths of the people of Mexico would say to-day, if an election were held. The perpetuity of the present Government of Mexico depends, secondly, upon treaties between Maximilian, France, Austria, and Belgium. All these are facts which it would be well for the American people to consider well.

Another Battle—Rumored Great Victory by the Liberals.

Passengers who left San Francisco March 30, state that, on their arrival at Acapulco, April 6, they learned that a collision had occurred between the Liberal forces under Corona and the French troops occupying Mazatlan. It appears that Corona had for some time closely invested the place, but finally withdrew, when the French marched out with the intention, it is presumed, of giving Corona battle if he could be overtaken. Corona let them get well out of the city, when he fell upon their rear and commenced a vigorous attack. When the steamer which brought the news to Acapulco left Mazatlan the fighting was still going on.

The officer in command of the French troops having been killed while endeavoring to rally his men, who were being severely worsted by the Liberals, it was thought that the entire French force would be killed, as prisoners are not taken on either side. Yet as the last accounts from that quarter stated that the Imperial General Sobasas was marching a force of from three to four thousand to the relief of Mazatlan, he may have come up in time to turn the tide of battle.

The United States gunboat *Saranac* was lying in the harbor on the 6th. Officers and men all well. The officers appear to be much amused at the situation at Acapulco, and commiserate the French, who, despite their inability to dispense with their customary airs, are, nevertheless, not a little humiliated at their position.—*N. Y. Daily News.*

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

Diplomatic Correspondence Between Senor Romero and Secretary Seward—Attitude of the United States Regarding the Mexican Loan Offered to American Capitalists—The Exportation of Arms from the United States to Mexico—strong Appeal for "Effective Sympathy" from the Sister Republic—Mr. Seward Hopes the Mexican Republic May be Maintained, but Leaves the Mexicans to Work out their Own Salvation.

MR. ROMERO TO MR. SEWARD.

MEXICAN LEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, July 23, 1865.—Mr. Secretary:—In virtue of the recommendation which you were pleased to make to me at the interview which we had yesterday at the Department of State, to the effect that I should state to you in writing what I verbally had the honor to represent to you, I now proceed to make to you the following statement:—

You know very well with how much anxiety the Government of Mexico has been awaiting the termination of the civil war in the United States, since our fate being identified to a certain extent with that of the Union the, success of the latter insured our own, whilst its overthrow would have made our situation more difficult. In fact, the French intervention in Mexico having been, as is already universally admitted, nothing else than a part of the conspiracy which was planned to subvert this Government and to break up this country, nothing is more natural than that the principal question in the United States, when once decided in favor of republican institutions, the accessory one, which is being discussed in Mexico, should be decided in the same sense. The success therefore of the cause of the independence of Mexico is already beyond all doubt even to the eyes of the most determined enemies of the republic, and it has become only a question of time. The duty which the Mexican Government has to shorten that time as much as may be possible causes me to address this communication to you.

We had believed that when once the civil war had terminated here, which from its magnitude and importance, had absorbed the whole attention of the Government of the United States, without permitting it to take the measures necessary to destroy those accessory to the rebellion which were developing themselves in foreign countries, the same Government would have to pursue one of these two policies:—Either to take the steps it might deem proper in order that the French should withdraw themselves from Mexico, or to follow the same policy of neutrality observed up to this period, until peace is finally restored at home, and the Federal authority is established in the Southern States, thus giving time to the Emperor of the French to the end that, reconsidering his measures, he may abandon an enterprise which is already without object, which it is utterly impossible to realize; and which should he persist in it, will involve him most certainly in future complications with the United States which, when once at peace, will not be able to remain an indifferent spectator of the conquest by a European power of one of the principal regions of this continent in their immediate vicinity.

Upon the choice of one of these two policies I shall say nothing at this time; for I do not propose in this note to solicit from this Government the adoption of the one or of the other. My object is solely to manifest that the time necessary having already elapsed to know which of them has been adopted, we have believed that it is the second, and in this belief, being unable to rely for the time being, not even upon the moral support of this Government, to put an end to the war carried on against us by the Emperor of the French, we deem it our duty to inform the Government of the United States of what we desire to do in this country in the fulfilment of our duties as Mexicans.

In the first place, I deem it my duty to represent to you that although the patriotism of the Mexican people is a sufficient guarantee to insure us success over our invaders, and although we have in our country sufficient elements to defend our independence—which elements have enabled us to resist during four years, the most persistent efforts of the first military nation of Europe, and will enable us to prolong the contest to the point of compelling our enemies to leave our country—our situation is such that the French might be enabled to remain some years more in Mexico, if they persist in it, and our condition does not ameliorate.

It is known that the people of Mexico are without arms. As arms are not manufactured in the republic, we are compelled to use those those which we may be enabled to import. The circumstance that some of our ports are occupied and others blockaded by the French, and above all, the fact that the Government had prohibited, to our prejudice, the exportation of arms from the United States, and that we could not obtain them in Europe—because a most all the Governments of that continent are hostile to our cause—has caused the Government of Mexico, from the commencement of the war, to find itself with so small a quantity of muskets, and these in so bad a condition, that it is really surprising how the resistance has been prolonged with implements so utterly worthless.

The principal and almost exclusive revenues of the Mexican Government being derived from the yield of the maritime custom houses of the republic, and the most valuable of these being occupied or blockaded by the French, it follows that the Government of the republic has found itself deprived of its revenues in times when it most required them to organize and sustain the armies which defend the independence of the country.

Our situation, therefore, is, to sum up, the following:—With arms and resources, we can terminate, in a few months, the war which France is waging against us; and without these elements we shall be obliged to limit ourselves to resisting the French, who will be enabled to remain in Mexico for an indefinite period, with great danger to the peace of this continent, until they find themselves compelled to quit that country through weariness, if not expelled by the force of arms.

You will understand, Mr. Secretary, that it is the duty of the Mexican Government to shorten the war, and to do all that is incumbent upon it to procure the necessary elements to attain that result.

The identity of interests existing respecting this point between the United States and Mexico, and above all, the great sympathy which, with unparalleled unanimity, the people of the United States have manifested—even in the most unfortunate days of the Union—for the cause of the independence of Mexico, have led the Mexican Government to believe that, by rendering this sympathy effective, those elements might be derived from it which are required to terminate immediately a war which otherwise might last for years, and all this without compromising in any manner the Government of the United States, and without causing it to deviate by a single hair's breadth from the duty incumbent upon it as a neutral power.

Although in the realization of this idea we propose to ourselves to treat with the citizens of this country, as individuals, without in any manner compromising their Government, and although the measures we contemplate are entirely lawful and compatible with the attitude occupied by the United States as a power neutral towards France, we deem it proper to submit our plans to the Government of the United States, as a proof of our good faith, of deference to this Government, and with the view of receiving assurances, if this be possible, that no embarrassment will be placed in our way in the execution thereof, since a painful experience has taught us the necessity of taking this step.

Reserving, therefore, the consideration of other matters, when circumstances shall require it, our wishes are limited for the present to the two following points:—

First. To negotiate a loan to the Government of Mexico in this market, by disposing of bonds which shall contain the guarantees which we consider sufficient to induce speculators to purchase them, and which may make them acceptable to the people of this country. It is indisputable that the duties of a neutral power do not impose upon the United States that of preventing us from realizing our bonds, since this does not constitute the intervention of this Government in our behalf. The market is as much open to us as to our enemies. If the French desire to negotiate a loan here upon the same basis as we—that is, as a private speculation, with which the Government has nothing to do—evidently there would be no right to deny it the same. This same right is the one which we wish to exercise now. Our deference towards the Government of the United States has reached the point that notwithstanding we have had a pressing necessity for the funds which such a loan would have furnished us, and that there was a time which seemed most propitious for its realization, we preferred to wait until the loan to the United States, which the house of Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., of Philadelphia, is now selling, should be realized, in order not to appear to be acting in competition with the United States, or as desirous of diverting the funds of its citizens to exterior objects whilst they were needed by their own Government.

Second. To purchase arms and munitions of war, and to be enabled to export them to such places as may seem to us proper.

After the order of the President of the 3d of May last, which rescinded the prohibition to export arms from the United States, and which has left in all their force the laws and traditions of this country respecting the commerce of belligerents in articles contraband of war, and above all, after the precedent established by this Government, of permitting the French officers who arrived in November, 1862, to purchase the means of transportation for the invading army in Mexico, who purchased and exported the articles they needed to wage war against my country, as your department communicated to me in the note which it addressed to me upon this subject, under date of the 24th of November aforesaid—it does appear that there cannot be the least cause that we should not be permitted now to do that which the laws of this country declare in every respect lawful, and which this government has permitted to our enemies.

I do not doubt that the Government of the United States will appreciate the sincerity of the motives which induce me to address this note, and that I shall be favored with a reply which will be entirely satisfactory to my Government.

I avail myself with pleasure of this opportunity to renew to you, Mr. Secretary, the assurances of my most distinguished consideration. M. ROMERO.

To the Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Etc., Etc.

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ROMERO.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, August 7, 1865.—SIR:—Your note of the 23d ultimo, on the subject of the exportation of arms to, and the negotiation of a loan for the Mexican republic, was duly received, and has been taken into consideration.

You are well aware that the Government of the United States has official relations with the republican Government in Mexico only, and heartily desires that that form of government may, by the unity, virtue, valor and perseverance of the people of Mexico be maintained in that country, as the United States earnestly desire that, in the same manner, it may be perpetuated in every other country in the American hemisphere where it has heretofore been established.

Liberty and free institutions, in any country, are the rewards of the popular virtues I have named. They cannot be guaranteed by any one nation, however beneficent, to another, however well disposed to receive them.

I am not aware of any law or executive order which, at present, prohibits the exportation of arms or of money from the United States to Mexico by either of the parties at war in that country, or by the individual citizens or subjects of the respective parties. Any proceedings for that purpose must, however, not be connected with proceedings which tend to infringe the impartial neutrality which this Government has, hitherto, in every instance maintained.

That neutrality is really the effect of existing municipal laws as well as of international law. It could, therefore, be deviated from by the executive government only when Congress should have directed it. To Congress alone belongs the Constitutional power to declare war.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, sir, the assurances of my very distinguished consideration. WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Senor MATIAS ROMERO, etc., etc.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HABEAS CORPUS CASES.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.—Habeas corpus and desertion cases were before the Court this morning.

Harman B. Plate, charged with arson in setting fire to his store in South street, above Third, was heard on habeas corpus. Plate kept a cigar store at the place mentioned, and had, as now appears, an insurance of $1000 upon his stock. A fire was discovered at the store about half-past twelve o'clock on a night a short time ago, which was extinguished without doing much damage.

An investigation disclosed the fact that the stock on hand was suspiciously small, and there were circumstances surrounding the origin of the fire which indicated that it might have been the result of design rather than accident. Detective Levy, who during the sickness of Mr. Blackburn was acting as Fire Marshal, testified to the facts; after hearing which, the Court decided to hold the accused for trial, and accordingly he was remanded.

Jacob Gordon, charged with perjury, was discharged no *prima facie* case to support the charge having been shown.

DESERTION CASES.

Joseph Thorn was charged with the desertion of his wife. The Judge advised them to go home together, and live peaceable and quiet lives, and sent them home.

Francis Keenan was charged with the desertion of his wife. He made no defense and willingly consented to pay $5 per week for her support. The order was made, and the parties dismissed.

—The Current and Deferred Motion Lists were before the District Court and Court of Common Pleas this morning. Nothing of public interest transpired. A Supreme Court at Nisi Prius was held by Justice Thompson, and a number of motions in equity were disposed of.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, April 21, 1866.

There was more disposition to operate in stocks this morning and prices were better. Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. About 6000 shares of Philadelphia and Erie sold at from 33¼@34½, an advance of 2¼; and 2700 shares of Catawissa preferred at 30½@32¼, the latter rate an advance of 1¾; Camden and Amboy sold in a small way at 119¾@120, the latter rate an advance of 1; 56 was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 30 for Little Schuylkill; 54½ for Norristown; 51½ for Reading; and 54 for Minehill. Government bonds are firmly held at full prices. 5-20s sold at 104¾; 7-30s at 101½; and 10-40s at 93; 105½ was bid for 6s of 1881. City loans are without change. The new issue sold at 93.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U S 10-40s	93	100 sh Cat pf....s10	30½
$1000 U S 7 30s Aug	101½	100 sh do	30¾
$2000 Sch Nav 6s 82	77	100 sh do	31
200 sh Phil & Erie	33¼	300 sh do....lots	31¼
200 sh do	33½	200 sh do....lots	31½
200 sh do	33½	200 sh do....s5wn	31¼
410 sh do....lots	34	100 sh do....s5	31¼
100 sh do	34¾	100 sh do....b30	31½
100 sh do....s15	34¼	200 sh do....lots	31½
100 sh do	35	100 sh do....s5wn	31¾
600 sh do..b5 lots	34½	100 sh do....b30	32
100 sh do....b15	34½	100 sh do....lots	32
100 sh do	34¼	200 sh do....s5wn	32
100 sh do....2d	34¼	100 sh do....s30	32¼
100 sh do....b30	34½	100 sh do....b30	32¼
100 sh do....2d	34½	400 sh do....b30	32¼
300 sh do....b5	34½	35 sh Sch Nav pf	34
100 sh do....2d	34½	100 sh do....b30	34½
100 sh do	34½	100 sh do	34½
300 sh do....b5	34½	450 sh do....lots	31½
100 sh do	34½	400 sh do..lots..b30	31½
500 sh do....s10	34¼	200 sh do....b30	31½
100 sh do....s30	34½	100 sh do	34
400 sh do....lots	34	7 sh Cam & Am	110¼
100 sh do....s30	34	127 sh do....lots	120
100 sh do....2d	34½	114 sh Penn R.d bill	58¾
300 sh do....b5	34½	50 sh Leh Val	60
600 sh do..lots..b5	34¼	10 sh Hazleton	55
100 sh do....b5	34½	10 sh Shamok C	8½
100 sh do....s30	34½	300 sh Ph. & E. lots	34½
500 sh do..lots s10	34	300 sh do..lots..b5	34¼

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

10 A. M.	126½	12 M.	126¼
11 A. M.	126¾	1 P. M.	126½

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	126½	127
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	120	121
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	112	113
Pennsylvania Currency	½	½
New York Exchange	1-10	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	126½	127
American Silver, ¼s and ½s	120½	122
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	10¾	11
" " July, 1864	10¼	10½
" " August, 1864	9½	10
" " October, 1864	8½	9
" " Dec., 1864	7½	8
" " May, 1865	5½	5½
" " August, 1865	3¾	4
" " Sept., 1865	3½	3½
" " October, 1865	2¾	3

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, April 21.—There is a steady demand for Flour for home consumption, but there is no shipping inquiry, and with continued high receipts and stocks, holders are firm in their views. The only sales reported were a few hundred barrels, mostly Northwestern extra family, at $9·25@10·50 for common and fancy; $10@11 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; $11@15 for fancy lots, including some superfine at $7@8, and extras at $8@9. Rye Flour is quiet, and commands $4·75@5. Prices of Corn Meal are entirely nominal.

The offerings of Wheat continue high, and prime is in good demand, but inferior is not much wanted. Sales of 7000 bush. choice red and amber at $2·60@2·65; 1500 bush. No. 1 spring at $1·90; 500 bush Western white at $2·70. Rye is quiet but steady at 95c. for Pennsylvania. Corn is coming forward more freely, and yellow is in good demand at a decline of 3@5c. ꝑ bush.; sales of 11,000 bush, at 80c. Oats are steady, with further sales of Pennsylvania and Delaware at 60@61c. In Barley no sales reported. Barley malt commands $1·25@1·40 ꝑ bush, but there is not much doing.

The market is nearly bare of Cloverseed, but there is not much demand. Small sales were reported at $4@5·75 for common and choice. Timothy is unchanged. Flaxseed sells slowly at $2·55@2·60.

Whisky is scarce and dull. Pennsylvania is selling at $2·25@2·26, and Ohio at $2·27@2·28.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Cotton dull at 37c. for Middlings. Flour is unchanged; sales of 6000 bbls., including 750 bbls of Southern, and 460 bbls. Canadian. Wheat dull and nominally unchanged. Corn dull. Beef steady. Pork firm at $26·56½@26·62½ for Mess. Lard firm at 17@19½c. Whisky dull.

THIRD EDITION

AN OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT SWINDLER.

Trial of Quartermaster H. H. Bruner at Nashville.

LOUISVILLE, April 20.—The trial of H. H. Bruner, formerly Superintendent of the Government corrals, is still progressing at Nashville.

He is charged with conspiracy with other parties, principally contractors, in defrauding the Government, by causing false vouchers to be issued to them, upon which the said contractors were enabled to get pay for mules whilst they never delivered them to the Government. The principal Government witness is W. C. McKay Hoge, who acknowledges issuing the false vouchers, and who has been released to testify against the others. The parties accused charge that Hoge is testifying falsely in order to convict them and save himself from punishment, after having attempted extortion and failed.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

NASHVILLE, April 20.—In the Bruner case, yesterday, Colonel Charles Irwin was examined in relation to business conducted in his department.

W. C. McKay Hoge, formerly clerk in Colonel Irwin's office, and subsequently at the corral, under Mr. Bruner, was next called. He testified that he had given one false receipt to Wm. Davis for between twenty-five and fifty mules, three or four to J. Henderson, amounting to $22,000 or $23,000, one to W. R. Brien, and one to D. Henderson. He believed vouchers were issued on each of the false receipts given the parties mentioned.

The Court then adjourned, in order to procure the books of Mr. B. Bruner.

To-day McKay Hoge was recalled. He stated that he gave receipts for $23,000 to Isham Henderson at Henderson's request, in several receipts, at different times, and he always insisted on witness giving receipts for more mules than were received. He also stated that Henderson told him it was dishonorable to defraud the Government of large amounts, but contemptible to cheat the Government out of small sums.

The witness received, for issuing the false receipts to Henderson, $10,000. The proposition to issue false receipts was stated by the witness to come from Mr. Henderson. False receipts were also given to David Henderson, of Nashville, and W. R. Brice, of Danville, Ky., the former for $12,000, and the latter for several comparatively small amounts. From D. Henderson, through another party, named George Barber, the witness received $4000, and from Brice $2500. The witness' highest salary while employed as clerk in the Department, was $80 per month. He stated that he frequently gave receipts for mules without seeing them or ascertaining their number.

The witness stated that Bruner loaned him $6000, at his request, to cancel a mortgage on his father's estate. The testimony of the witness entirely exculpates Bruner from any complicity in the issuing of false receipts, he having kept carefully concealed from him all knowledge of the transactions he had been engaged in, and that no false receipts had ever been given by him with Bruner's knowledge or consent at the corral of the Quartermaster's Department here. The witness issued receipts to contractors simply on their verbal statements.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 21.

Contrabands en route for Louisiana.

Last evening forty-eight colored prisoners at the jail—men, women, boys, and girls, contrabands and natives—were, with their own consent, placed *en route* for Louisiana, under charge of an officer of the Freedmen's Bureau. They were all charged with petty larcenies. The District Attorney has entered a *nolle prosequi* in each of the cases, on condition that the prisoners would go South; and the Court will issue an order for the recovered stolen goods to be turned over to the owners by the property clerk. About one hundred and twenty-five other colored persons, nearly all of them freedmen, left at the same time for the South, where they are all promised good wages.

Fair for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans.

Extensive preparations are being made for a fair in this city next May, in aid of the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home for friendless orphans of soldiers and sailors in every State and Territory of the Union. Mrs. Lieutenant-General Grant is President, and Mrs. Major-General W. T. Sherman, Vice-President. All contributions should be addressed to "The National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home, Washington, D. C."

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Elevation of the Colored Race—Opinions of Chief Justice Chase, General Howard and Others.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 21.—At a meeting held last night regarding the religious and intellectual improvement of the colored race, General Howard stated that over one hundred thousand colored children were now at school, and two hundred thousand learned to read last year. He urged the cultivation of good feeling and kindness towards the negroes. Chief Justice Chase made a few brief remarks, suggesting the necessity of dealing justly with the freedmen, giving them their rights. Senator Evans, of Colorado, also spoke.

Discharge of Colonel Wheeler.

TORONTO, April 21.—Colonel Wheeler, one of the prisoners at Cornwall, and formerly of the Rebel army, became so pugnacious in court during his examination yesterday, and dwelt so effectively on the fact of being an American citizen, and living under Andrew Johnson's administration, that the Canadian magistrates unanimously decided to let him go. He is now on his way to New York.

LITERATURE.

A Rebel War Clerk's Diary at the Confederate States Capitol. By J. B. Jones. Two volumes. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

We confess—and we do so with a sense of conscious ignorance—that never, until the present nine hundred pages of printed matter lay before us, had we heard of J. B. Jones. To be sure, a perusal of the work leaves us pretty familiar with the history, family, feelings, and, more particularly, the vanity of that great man; but, considering he is the author of a number of "well-known" novels, we lament our ignorance. But be that as it may, we know quite enough of that gentleman just now. It is rather aggravating to loyal minds to read a preface dated March, 1866, which contains references to Jefferson Davis and J. C. Breckinridge, as follows. We give the introduction entire, as a specimen of treason, impudence, and vanity:—

This Diary was written with the knowledge of the President and the Secretary of War, I informed them of it by note. They did not deprecate criticism on their official conduct; for they allowed me still to execute the functions of a very important position in the Government until the end of its career.

My discriminating friends will understand why I accepted the poor title of a clerkship, after having declined the *Chargeship* to Naples tendered by Mr. Calhoun during the administration of President Polk.

As we are not one of "my discriminating friends," we do not understand his reason for declining the *Chargeship*, except the probable one that it was never seriously offered. But before we review the body of the work, we will give our readers a specimen of the style by quoting the opening pages. "My flight to the South" sounds very terrible, but when it is remembered it occurred when there was no interruption of travel, and no *surveillance*, some of its Munchausen daring is apparent. This style is preserved through the whole three volumes. The petty details, exaggerated into wonderful events, would appear comical did they not seem contemptible. The events of the days of April, 1861, are still well remembered. We quote Mr. Jones' account:—

April 8, 1861. Burlington, New Jersey.—The expedition sails to-day from New York. Its purpose is to reduce Fort Moultrie, Charleston harbor, and relieve Fort Sumter, invested by the Confederate forces. Southern born, and editor of the *Southern Monitor*, there seems no alternative but to depart immediately. For years the *Southern Monitor*, Philadelphia, whose motto was "The Union as it was, the Constitution as it is," has foreseen and foretold the resistance of the Southern States, in the event of the success of a sectional party inimical to the institution of African slavery, upon which the welfare and existence of the Southern people seem to depend. And I must depart immediately; for I well know that the first gun fired at Fort Sumter will be the signal for an outburst of ungovernable fury, and I should be seized and thrown into prison.

I must leave my family—my property—everything. My family cannot go with me—but they may follow. The storm will not break in its fury for a month or so. Only the most obnoxious persons, deemed dangerous, will be molested immediately.

8 o'clock P. M.—My wife and children have been busy packing my trunk, and making other preparations for my departure. They are cheerful. They deem the rupture of the States *un fait accompli*, but reck not of the horrors of war. They have contrived to pack up, with other things, my fine old portrait of Calhoun, by Jarvis. But I must leave my papers, the accumulation of twenty-five years, comprising thousands of letters from predestined Rebels. My wife opposes my suggestion that they be burned. Among them are some of the veto messages of President Tyler, and many letters from him, Governor Wise, etc. With the latter I had a correspondence in 1856, showing that this blow would probably have been struck then, if Fremont had been elected.

April 9.—My adieus over, I set out in the broad light of day. When the cars arrived at Camden, I proceeded, with the rest of the *through* passengers, in the boat to the Navy Yard, without going ashore in the city. The passengers were strangers to me. Many could be easily recognized as Southern men; but quite as many were going only as far as Wasaington, for their reward. They were bold denouncers of the Rebellion; the others were silent, thoughtful, but in earnest.

The first thing which attracted my attention, as the cars left the Delaware depot, was a sign-board on my left, inscribed in large letters, "Union Cemetery." My gaze attracted the notice of others. A mocking *bon-mot* was uttered by a Yankee wit, which was followed by laughter

For many hours I was plunged in the deepest abstraction, and spoke not a word until we were entering the depot at Washington, just as the veil of night was falling over the scene.

Then I was aroused by the announcement of a conductor, that failing to have my trunk rechecked at Baltimore, it had been left in that city! *Determined not to lose it, I took the return train to Baltimore and put up at Barnum's Hotel* Here I met with Mr. Abell, publisher of the Baltimore *Sun*, an old acquaintance. Somewhat contrary to my expectations, knowing him to be a native of the North, I found him an ardent secessionist So enthusiastic was he in the cause, that he denounced both Maryland and Virginia for their hesitancy in following the example of the Cotton States; and he invited me to furnish his paper with correspondence from Montgomery, or any places in the South where I might be a sojourner.

April 10.—Making an early start this morning, I once more arrived at Washington city I saw no evidences of a military force in the city, and supposed the little army to be encamped at the west end of the avenue, guarding the Executive mansion. We took an omnibus without delay, and proceeded to the steamer. As soon as we left the shore, I fancied I saw many of the passengers breathing easier and more deeply. Certainly there was more vivacity, since we were relieved of the presence of Republicans. And at the breakfast table there was a freer flow of speech, and a very decided manifestation of secession proclivities.

April 10 and 11.—These two days were mainly lost by delays, the floods having swept away many bridges, which had not yet been repaired. As we approached Richmond, it was observed that the people were more and more excited, and seemed to be pretty nearly unanimous for the immediate secession of the state. Everywhere the Convention then in session was denounced with bitterness, for its adherence to the Union; and Governor Letcher was almost universally execrated for the checks he had thrown under the car of secession and Southern independence. I heard very many who had voted for him regret that they had ever supported the clique of politicians who managed to secure his nomination. And now I learned that a People's spontaneous Convention would assemble in Richmond on the 16th of the month, when, if the other body persisted in its opposition to the popular will, the most startling revolutionary measures would be adopted, involving perhaps arrests and executions Several of the members of this body with whom I conversed bore arms upon their persons.

April 12—*To-day I beheld the first secession flag that had met my vision It was at Polecat (?) Station*, Caroline county, and it was greeted with enthusiasm by all but the two or three Yankees in the train.

After tea I called upon Governor Wise, who occupied lodgings at the same hotel. He was worn out, and prostrated by a distressing cough, which threatened pneumonia. But ever and anon his eagle eye assumed its wonted brilliancy. He was surrounded by a number of his devoted friends, who listened with rapt attention to his surpassing eloquence. A test question, indicative of the purpose of the Convention to adjourn without action, had that day been carried by a decided majority. The Governor once rose from his recumbent position on the sofa, and said, whatever the majority of Union men in the Convention might do, or leave undone, Virginia must array herself on one side or the other. She must fight either Lincoln or Davis. If the latter, he would renounce her and tender his sword and his life to the Southern Confenecacy. And although it was apparent that his *physique* was reduced, as he said, to a mere "bag of bones," yet it was evident that his spirit yet struggled with all its native fire and animation

Soon after President Tyler came in. I had not seen him for several years, and was surprised to find him, under the wreath of so many years, unchanged in activity and energy of body and mind. He was quite as ardent in his advocacy of prompt State action as Wise. Having recently abandoned the Presidency of the Peace Congress at Washington, in despair of obtaining concessions or guarantees of safety from the rampant powers then in the ascendancy, he nevertheless believed, as did a majority of the statesmen of the South, that even then, in the event of the secession of all the Southern States, presenting thus a united front, no war of great magnitude would ensue. I know better, from my residence in the North, and from the confessions of the Republicans with whom I have been thrown in contact; but I will not dissent voluntarily from the opinions of such statesmen. I can only, when my opinion is desired, intimate my conviction that a great war of the sections might have been averted if the South had made an adequate *coup d'etat* before the inauguration of Lincoln, and while the Democratic party everywhere was yet writhing under the sting and mortification of defeat. *Then* the arm of the Republican party would have been paralyzed, for the attitude of the Democratic party would at least have been a menacing one; but *now*, the Government has been suffered to fall into the possession of the enemy, the sword and the purse have been seized, and it is *too late* to dream of peace—in or out of the Union. Submission will be dishonor Secession can only be death, which is preferable.

Governor Wise, smiling, rose again and walked to a corner of the room, where I had noticed a bright musket with a sword-bayonet attached He took it up and criticized the sword as inferior to the *knife*. Our men would require long drilling to become expert with the former, like the French Zouaves; but they instinctively knew how to wield the bowie-knife. The conversation turning upon the probable deficiency of a supply of improved arms in the South, if a great war should ensue, the Governor said, with one of his inevitable expressions of feelings, that it was not the improved *arm*, but the improved *man*, which would win the day. Let brave men advance with flint locks and old-fashioned bayonets, on the popinjays of the Northern cities—advance on, and on, under the fire, reckless of the slain, and he would answer for it with his life that the Yankees would break and run. But, in the event of the Convention adjourning without decisive action, he apprehended the first conflict would be with *Virginians*—the Union men of Virginia He evidently despaired, under repeated defeats, of seeing an ordinance of secession passed immediately, and would have preferred "resistance" to "secession."

The extract quoted affords a fair sample of the following nine hundred pages. Of their literary style we speak favorably. They are clearly written, without ambiguity, and are calculated to give the facts in the most practical way. They purport to give us an inside view of what was happening in the South while the Rebellion was in progress, as received from a Government officer. Could we divest ourselves of the conviction that the diary has been altered to make it suit events, and give to its writer an air of more profound sagacity, it would greatly increase in value. But we cannot but believe that the praise bestowed on Generals in embryo, who have since turned out great, was added when that greatness was apparent. For instance, on April 1861, he writes that if Professor Jackson is given a command, he will greatly distinguish himself. As he makes this assertion the first time he saw Jackson, are we not authorized in believing that it was added when the name of "Stonewall" was famous?

Notwithstanding many faults, the most prominent of which we have specified, we must acknowledge that the work is interesting. It refers to events still fresh in the memory of all. It gives us the light they were viewed in, and how they appeared from a Southern stand-point. It extends from the very commencement of the struggle to its close; and is, therefore, comprehensive. It is neatly printed by Lippincott, and, with a certain class of readers, will undoubtedly have a large sale. The author's only claim to Southern birthright lies in the fact that Baltimore was honored as the city of his nativity.

The Lost Tales of Miletus. By Sir E. Bulwer Lytton. Harper & Brothers. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

Classic literature abounds in continual references to the "Tales of Miletus." Whatever these tales were, it is safe for us to conclude that they possessed what the Greeks most admire—refinement of thought, delicacy of execution, and mythological references. But their beauty has been lost to us. We have no certain means of determining which of the numerous fables bequeathed to us are the tales of Miletus, or if any of them are. And hence, while speculation has been rife, the day for the acquisition of facts has long since passed. Sir E. B. Lytton has done his best to aid the cause, and even should he have failed—and we know not whether he has or not—the eight tales he gives us are beautiful enough to be the lost ones of Miletus.

The stories are related in a unique blank verse, in which the masterly finish of Bulwer's literary skill is strikingly shown. For purity, rhythm, and exactitude of versification, we have no superior to the little volume before us. The tales, some of them, are already familiar. The majority of critics who have noticed the work have given their preference to "Death and Sisyphus." We, however, have the greatest admiration for the concluding one, entitled "Cydippe; or, The Apple." In order to do justice to the tale, we quote such verses as will show the style and preserve a connected narrative:—

Fairest and hardiest of the youths in Ceos
Flourished Acontius, free from love's sweet trouble,
Pure as when first a child, in her child-chorus,
Chanting the goddess of the silver bow.

'Son," thus his father, widowed long, and aged,
Mournfully said, "The young are never lonely;
Solitude's self to them is a boon comrade;
Lone are the aged; lone amid the crowd.

'Loneliest when brooding o'er a silent hearthstone
Vacant of prattlers coaxing back to laughter;
Joys to the greybeard are his children's children;
They are to age, my son, as hopes to youth.

"Chose, then, a bride whom I may call a daughter,
And in her infants let me find companions.
Life hurries on to meet the point it sprung from;
Youth starts from infancy and age returns."

Gaining the shores of consecrated Delos,
Fort, mart, and street seem'd vocal with all Hellas,
And the whole city, as one mighty altar,
Breathed with Greek meloones and Syrian balms.

Now from within the fane rose choral voices,
Hymning the advent of the world's joy-bringer;
Now up the sacred stairs went slow the hunter;
Now with innumerous torches on his sight,

From the lustrating font within the entrance,
Murmuring low prayers Acontius, neared the altar,
Rendering his bloodless sacrifice—pure flour-cakes,
Shapes wrought in wax of lion and of stag.

Lo, midway in the aisle—her nurse before her
Mother like walking—came a youthful virgin
Bearing white garlands, as when, led by winter,
Comes the fresh spring-morn bringing earliest flowers.

As in closed chambers suddenly flung open
Rushes the light, rushes the golden splendor,
All his frame thrilled with a celestial glory,
And to himself he murmured, "This is love."

He, with his hunter's knife, carved on the apple
Letters clear-scored; and, screened behind a column,
Into the maiden's lap he cast that token
Which the Greek gives to her he deems most fair.

Startled, the girl looked round, nor saw the hunter,
And, wonder-stricken, asked the nurse in whisper,
"What can this mean? whence comes it?" Quoth the woman,
Puzzled and curious, "Nay, I cannot guess.

"Are there not letters? Read thou what is written."
So the girl read these words—"I, at the altar
Artemis hallows, vow to wed Acontius."
With the sweet blush of angry innocence,

Scornful the maiden cast away the apple;
But, tho' in whisper she the words had spoken,
Heard by the ocean, heard by the great goddess.
"Joy!" said the lover, suddenly grown bold;

"Gold-throned Artemis, to the unerring
Trust I the rest; the vow is in thy keeping."
When the girl, down-eyed as before, departed,
He, through the city, followed on her way.

Cydippe is engaged shortly afterwards by her father to a merchant, when she is seized with a strange trance, upon which the husband sensibly declines to take a wife who is subjected to fits. Again is she betrothed, when her intended is seized and the match abandoned. The third time is it adjusted, when her father himself is the victim. Acontius now appears, restores the father, and marries Cydippe.

Bending she took up and replaced the myrtle,
Not with the right hand; that in his was resting;
And as, heard never save by gods and lovers,
Heart answers heart, she answered, yet was mute

So with melodious hymnings to the temple
Went the procession; and in after ages,
This story passed into a strain of music
Set for sweet singers and to Lesbian lutes.

Such is the story, elegantly told, replete with beauties of the highest order. The whole work is calculated to add greatly to Bulwer's fame, showing him as it does in an entirely new light, and proving his powers to extend into a field in which he has heretofore been a stranger. The volume, though small, is a literary gem, and all of taste and judgment will not fail to appreciate its merits.

The Adventures of Reuben Davidge in Borneo. By James Greenwood. Harper & Brothers. J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A lively, spirited work for boys. It has no false sentimentality, no pedantic display of the author's knowledge of unpronounceable botanical names, but is written in a simple, clear style, conveying considerable information under the guise of adventures. The author particularly informs us that his hero was confined seventeen years and four months among the Dyaks of Borneo, and gives us an account of his doings. It is of deep interest, full of incident, without any of the defects so common in works of its class. What we need in America is a greater supply of books for boys. When children are given love sick romances their taste is vitiated, if not their morality tainted. A few such national productions as Tom Hughes furnished England with, would prove a perfect Godsend to boys of America. "Reuben Davidger" is one of the needed kind, spiced with excitement and mingled with a taint of the terrible.

The Gold Brick. By Ann S. Stephens. T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

We had thought that Mrs. Henry Wood could invoke more ghosts, secure more heroes with whom bigamy was a virtue, and heroines with whom infanticide was a petty offense, than any other authoress living. True, Miss Braddon followed on her closely, and Mrs. Southworth sometimes almost overtook her; but her imaginative powers have heretofore kept her the lead. But her pre-eminence must fade before the horrors conjured by the prolific pen of Mrs. Stephens. From the opening paragraph to the happy conclusion, the clanking of chains and the groanings of captives are never allowed for a moment to subside. Others writers have commenced their volumes with a single murder; but Mrs. Stephens does not condescend to enter into the pit and fight rivals with ordinary weapons. She seizes on the massacre of San Domingo, and lays before us, not a coroner's jury and a corpse, but a ship's crew and a beach lined with mutilated human forms.

To keep up the superiority of the horrible something original is necessary. The writer secures this in a prison, which, we are assured, stood over a copper mine, in which the convicts were compelled to work, and where, for disobedience, they were placed in an oven at about 212 degrees Fahrenheit, and slowly roasted. Whether they were afterwards eaten is unknown; but as a slave is depicted as furnishing his young master with a steak cut from his own person, we would not be surprised if Connecticut had, in the early part of the century, a cannibalistic jailor.

From what we have said, our readers may conclude that the "Gold Brick" is a very terrible and very interesting work. Interesting is hardly the word—absorbing is nearer the truth. Perfectly unnatural, its extreme disregard for anything like probability is its chief merit. To those who fear no ill, and like a series of literary plunges in the stream of horror, we recommend the work. As there are more who love the horrid than the legitimate, we suppose it will have a large sale. Messrs. Peterson publishes it in their usual neat form.

Petroleum. A History of the Oil Regions of Pennsylvania. By Rev. S. J. N. Eaton. J. P. Skelly & Co., No. 733 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

Although the excitement incident to oil speculation has died away, and those who rejoiced at the naming of petroleum now hear it mentioned with rage and despair, yet it is of interest to have an authentic narrative of what gave rise to such a fever, and the causes of its decline. Mr. Eaton, for many years a resident of Franklin, has witnessed the whole process, understands thoroughly the ins and outs of the trade, knows from practical examination all about the process of boring, and gives us the result of his knowledge in the work before us. It is valuable, because of its evident truth, and the complete familiarity of the author with his subject. It is published by a new house, J. P. Skelly & Co., who are well known in the sale of engravings, and to whom we tender our best wishes in their new trade.

Familiar Astronomy. By Hannah M. Bouvier. Sower, Barnes & Pott. No. 37 N. Third street.

This work is a practical teacher in the study of the stars. Abounding in questions, with the answers given, it cannot fail to be a most valuable auxiliary to all text-books on the subject. In fact, any work having the imprint of this house may be regarded as standard. Careful in the style of its publications, examining each, and issuing only the best, it has risen to a first place in the rank of school-work publishers. This last addition cannot but prove most welcome, for with it a student, without an instructor, could become conversant with the principles of the mystic, occult science. It is made so plain that he who runs can read.

—We have received from Carleton, New York, through T. B. Peterson & Bros., at the last moment, a copy of "Baked Meats After the Funeral," by Miles O'Reilly (C. G. Halpine), and "Jargal," by Victor Hugo, which we will notice next week.

OUR MAGAZINES.

—*The Atlantic*, for May, contains an excess of its usually able articles. The opening contribution is a curious compound of argument and fiction, which introduces to us the communist village of Economy, in Ohio. "The last days of Walter Savage Landor" is continued in a rambling, desultory style, hardly excusable in what lays claim to be a semi-biography. That inexcusable tearing away of the veil of privacy, which is performed in giving to the public the private diary of Nathaniel Hawthorne, is repeated. These glimpses are interesting, and would be fully appreciated were it not that it seems like intending to reach the secret thoughts of the departed. Miss Cobbe's new paper on the "Fenian Idea" is powerfully written; while the criticism on Edwin Booth, although almost fulsome, is not undeserved.

The great feature of the present number is Russell Lowell's "Speech of Hosea Bigelow," written in the quaint Yankee dialect, in which he is inimitable: he gives us, in a homely way views on politics and reconstruction. We wish that we could reproduce the article. It is worth a dozen Congressional speeches for pith and point. Those who can understandingly read the peculiar spelling, can, of course, appreciate it much more than those who have to undergo the laborious process of translation. We are not among the favored, and although thus reviewing the article under unfavorable circumstances, pronounce it the best contribution we have seen for many months. Of the poetry, Whittier's "Abraham Davenport" is the best, "To-morrow" being only a fragment. Taken as a whole, the number before us can compare favorably with any of its predecessors. Since the close of the war, we think the *Atlantic* has improved.

—*Our Young Folks* has supplied a want long felt, and is now an established institution in every household. Under its benign influence the children have an opportunity of hearing the best writers of our language speak directly to them. The number for May is a rich treat. Besides "May-Day," "The Blue Bird," and "Susy's Dragon," there is a delightful little romance, "Miss Katy Did and Miss Cricket," by Mrs. Stowe, which will delight the girls, while "Handing About," "Richmond Prisons," and "Afloat in the Forest," are just such stories as will delight all boys. There is no family which should be without the regular receipt of *Our Young Folks*. Its influence is great and always for the good of the little folks. T. B. Pugh, Sixth and Chesnut streets, is the agent.

—*Harper* opens with "Galena and its Lead Mines," which article, unless the lead mines are synonymous with General Grant, has a rather inappropriate title. It is a sketch of the residence of the Lieutenant-General, and is fully illustrated. "The Yosemite Valley," and "Livingstone's African Expedition," labor under great disadvantages. We protest against the introduction of cuts and extracts in the *Magazine* taken from published works of the Harpers. We have read all the contents, and seen all the pictures of "Africa" in the book issued a few weeks since, and to see it in a new form in a magazine supposed to be original is inexcusable. "Armadale" is continued, and "The Flag that Tasks" is the only poem. The "Record of Events" is compiled with the usual care.

—The first number of *The Galaxy* is before us. It is to be a fortnightly magazine, devoted to popular topics. Its prospectus says:—

"Arrangements will be made to secure advance sheets from foreign authors. Moreover, the editor will use his best endeavor to obtain original American stories of equal merit with those produced by the great novelists of England and France. But just here, you well know, every American Magazine editor is compelled to acknowledge his most serious difficulty presents itself.

"The shorter stories, sketches, tessays, and poetry of the *Galaxy* will be by the best American writers, with many of whom arrangements have already been made. We have now in hand, and shall publish in succeeding numbers of the *Galaxy*, articles from Carl Benson, Charles Astor Bristed, Dr. H. W. Draper, Fitz Hugh Ludlow, Professor Boot, E. C. Stedman, Miss Rose Terry, Miss Kate Field, The Author of 'Emily Chester,' Frances Power Cobbe (of England), and others well known in American literature.

The present number commences Trollope's "Claverings" and Mr. Edwards' "Archie Lovell." A spicy article from George Alfred Townsend on "A winter with the American Peripatetics" giving his experience as a lecturer is one of the best in the magazine. As this is the first instalment of the task, we can not expect great things. We give the enterprise every wish for success. The American News Company is the agent.

—W. S. Sandford & Co., of Boston, give us another magazine, *The Spirit of the Press*. It is to make a specialty of literary men and literary news. The first number will have articles on subjects of interest to those who make letters a profession. It will publish the biographies of the leading writers of both this country and Europe. The field it proposes to cover is a wide one, and if well attended to cannot but bring success. There is room for a dozen well-conducted magazines, and we hail the new-comer as a welcome arrival. We hope it may prove a triumph both in a pecuniary and literary point of view.

—At the recent meeting of the New York Bar, on the death of the Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, a poem written by him to his wife, just five days before his death, was read by Judge Pierrepoint. When we remember they were written by an old man, at a time of life when the imagination is supposed to have become dead from very age, we cannot but view it as a literary wonder. We give it entire:—

TO LYDIA.

In youth's bright morn, when life was new,
And earth was fresh with dew and flowers,
And love was warm and friendship true,
And hope and happiness were ours,

We started, hand in hand, to thread,
The checkered, painful path of life,
And with each other trusting tread
The battle-fields of worldly strife.

We ranged in walks obscure, unseen,
O'er rugged steep, through vale and glen,
And climbed along the hillsides green,
Unmindful of the future then.

We caught the song of earliest birds,
We culled the loveliest flowers of spring,
We plighted love in whispering words
And time sped by on fairy wing.

And as it passed, new joys were found
And life was gladdened by the birth
Of prattling babes, who clustered round,
To cheer with smiles our humble hearth.

Fate thrust us forth before the world,
And phantoms whispered earthly fame,
Where hope's proud banner is unfurled,
And happiness too oft a name.

Thus lured along, we rode the dark
And foaming tide of public life,
And proudly dared, with spendid bark,
The elements of storm and strife.

But storm and strife, thank Heaven! have passed;
The night has fled, and morning come!
And we, tossed mariners, at last
Returned once more to hearth and home.

But of the loved ones God had given,
Two have returned—two sank to rest,
In life's gay morning called to Heaven,
To the bright mansion of the blest.

They sleep amid spring forest glades,
Where flows a stream of murmuring waves;
And oft at evening's gentle shades
Will weep beside their early graves.

—The *Nation* of the present week, has the following attack on sensational reporting. We guess the reportors of our city, however, can survive its sarcasm:—

"The Dearing murder has been a splendid thing for the Philadelphia reporters. The great descriptive powers of these gentlemen are of course not called out half as often as those of their New York brethren, owing to the greater monotony of Philadelphia life. But, perhaps, for this very reason, they are better able to 'work up' a 'great tragedy,' when it does come, with even greater effect. They hardly display the same liveliness of imagination as our New York chroniclers. No Philadelphian could ever have seen the awful light in the fire between Barnum's lions and tigers which was revealed to the enraptured gaze of the reporter of the New York *Tribune*, and we doubt very much whether he could have got at the secret emotions of the elder and the younger Rothchild, during the few days following the discovery of the great forgeries, with the keenness of insight and power of analysis of the gifted 'individual' who 'wrote up' that great scandal for the New York *Times*. But we think the Philadelphians beat us entirely in the supply of collateral information and in stern realistic description. The description of 'the wounds of the victims,' which one Philadelphia journal furnishes has been done by a man for hand and the 'History of Great Philadelphia Murders' written doubtless by the same person, and appearing in the same paper, sheds a lurid light on the past of the Quaker City. We cordially invite the author not to wait for the occurrence of a grand robbery to furnish us with a history of the great Philadelphia burglaries.'"

—The *Nation* will hereafter be issued twice a week, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, beginning with the number of May 2, each number containing sixteen pages, half the present quantity. As present the paper does not reach subscribers in the West until nearly a week after it has gone to press. The subscription is also reduced to $5 a year. We are glad to have the assurance of the publisher that the enterprise is a success. The beneficial effects of its efforts have been already felt in our local literature, and its permanent establishment cannot but do much good.

—A Paris correspondent of one of the New York weeklies writes:—

"Yesterday I paid a visit to the Champs de Mars to see what progress had been made in the building for the universal exhibition of 1867. I cannot say I was delighted so much as I was astonished. There I found a regular army of workmen amounting to some thousands, the greater portion of them dirty and ragged. Nearly every language in the civilized world was to be heard, and for the first time in my life, I realized to my mind what the scene must have been at the building of the Tower of Babel. As to the works, one would imagine that pyramids were to be raised or several cathedrals built. Those who have not lately visited Paris would find a difficulty in recognizing the Champs de Mars. On all sides buildings are rising and the ground fetches enormous prices. But notwithstanding all this busy movement one can form no idea of what the building will ultimately be, for as yet it has hardly risen above the level of the ground. This much is certain, however, that it will be opened in the month of May, 1867."

—There are evidently two ways of looking at the end of the Roman republic. In Paris, one may choose between the view from the Tuileries and the view from the Academy. The *Constitutionnel* was hasty and unwise enough to espouse the Emperor's side of the difference between himself and the successor of M. Ampere. This was the response which it provoked from Prevost-Paradol:—

"The illustrious author of the *Vie de Cesar* did not conceal, in his preface, the fact that while narrating the history of his hero, his thoughts were on the head of his army It is no less natural nor excusable in me than, having to speak of the downfall of Roman liberty, I could not help recalling the misfortunes of my own country."

—America's true friend, M. Edouard Laboulaye, is the liberal candidate for Deputy to the Corps Legislatif in the Strasourg district of the Lower Rhine. The *Journal des Debats* entreats the electors to return him in place of the late incumbent, who resigned to stand a re-election. The diminished majority of his opponent would be a success to M. Laboulaye and the cause of civil liberty.

—The election of Mazzini at Messina has been pronounced illegal by a proper committee of the Italian Parliament.

—Messrs. Hurd & Houghton have in preparation a complete and uniform edition of the works of Lord Macauley, based upon the last English edition, edited by his sister, Lady Trevelyan. It will be comprised in sixteen or seventeen volumes, crown octavo, the first instalment of which, the "History of England," will be published early in May.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—The *Soleil* newspaper has been authorized by Victor Hugo to publish his latest work, "Les Travailleurs de la Mer," in numbers.

—The Orchestra of the *Conservatoire Imperial* lately performed for the first time the march of *Tannhauser*, composed by Richard Wagner.

—The evergreen Madlle Dejazet (seventy-five years old), the celebrated actress, has lately had great success in the play of *Mons. Garrat*, one of the best pieces of her *repertoire*. She acted with her accustomed grace.

—The far-famed pianist, Listz, at the termination of a concert in which he assisted a few days ago, was surrounded by the crowd, who made him a regular ovation.

—The following, says *Le Pays*, is an interesting statistic of mortality in Europe:—

There die every year—

In the Papal and Venetian States	1 person	in 28
In the rest of Italy, Greece, and Turkey	1 "	" 30
In Holland, France, Prussia	1 "	" 35
In Switzerland, Austria, Spain, and Portugal	1 "	" 40
In Russia and Poland	1 "	" 44
In Germany, Denmark, and Sweden	1 "	" 45
In Norway	1 "	" 48
In Iceland	1 "	" 53
In England	1 "	" 58
In Scotland and Ireland	1 "	" 59

It results, then, from the above table, that the mortality is greater in the sunny clime of Italy than amidst the rocks and bogs of Ireland, in which country one has the chance of living to very old age.

—Our readers will probably not have forgotten the sensation caused two years ago in London by the execution of a German called Franeis Muller, who was accused of murdering a person in a railway carriage, and also that a fierce polemic was engaged in on the subject between English and German newspapers, the latter maintaining that he was condemned innocently. A German newspaper has lately spread a report which, true or false, recalls the affair to mind. It is asserted that a Malave Perrio, lately arrested at Hamburg on a charge of having committed several murders, has confessed that it was he, and not Muller, who committed the murder in London.

—The Casselly apparatus, by which one can send by the telegraph a fac simile of one's writing, has just been inaugurated between Lyons and Marseilles.

—The London *Owl* publishes the following, under the heading of "Who's who in 1866:"—

"Lord Russell is a Prime Minister with a divided Cabinet, and without a party; a chief without authority, an authority with no subjects.

"Mr. Gladstone is a tonic pill the Cabinet have to take and swallow. Bitter to many in taste, they know that he is necessary to the system.

"Mr. Lowe is a man who has lost his latch-key, and, wanting to get into his house at a late hour, kicks at the door, hoping in time some one will hear him and take him in.

"Mr. John Hardy is a gentleman who speaks what he could not remember to write, and writes what no doubt he would be foolish enough to speak.

"The Government is a barrel exposed so long to the sun that the hoops round it becoming loose, it threatens to fall to pieces.

"Lord De Grey is the Star of India—in paste, not diamonds.

"Mr. Goschen is 'the respectable lad who has never been in service, but is willing to make himself generally useful.'

"Lord Clarence Paget is the lip-salve of the Admiralty, so smooth that anything may slide over it.

—The Roman villa at Paris called the Maison Diomede, lately sold by Prince Napoleon, was to be opened gratuitously for the inspection of the public during Easter week. All the furniture will remain as originally arranged, to represent the interior of a house in Pompeii at the time of the great eruption of Mount Vesuvius. The sphinx, the statues, the mosaics, and the paintings of Gerome are all there.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The President's Speeches.

From the Tribune.

He must be a very bold, and should be a very able man, who, under exalted responsibility, does not hesitate to make speeches treating of the most important and difficult questions night after night. And President Johnson is a bold man, with great confidence in his own abilities as well as in his purposes and general rectitude. Yet we cannot well disregard the fact that Mr. Clay, who spoke often, and at least as well as any other American, failed to reach the goal of his ambition.

Mr. Johnson errs in complaining that some others have judged him harshly. He is not at all meally-mouthed himself, and has always spoken of others' acts and presumed motives with entire freedom. We like this—it is our own way—but we mean to endure harsh criticism without wincing. He who goes into battle must be resigned to getting now and then a dent in his helmet.

Mr. Johnson did not need to claim a full share of the credit of making ours a nation of freemen. Justice affirms it, and history will award it. His proclamation of universal freedom in Tennessee; his insisting that every Rebel State should ratify the Constitutional amendment, is a prerequisite to restoration; his general bearing towards the rejected "corner-stone" of the late Southern Confederacy, fully entitle him to it. Why, then, can he not await the award which is so certain to be favorable? Suppose a hundred Congressmen and a thousand presses were daily insisting that he was never hostile to, and is now trying to re-establish slavery; what of it, so long as it is not the fact?

If the President fails anywhere, it is in clear, logical perception of great principles. He talks plausibly and well; but he does not always grasp the great truths he inculcates. Witness the following extract from his speech to the soldiers:—

"A great principle was to be restored, which was established by our Revolution, when our fathers were contending against the power of Great Britain. What was one of the principal causes of their complaint? It was that they were denied representation. They complained of taxation without representation. One of the great principles laid down by our fathers, and which fired their hearts, was that there should be no taxation without representation. Now then, does the matter stand? Who has been usurping power? Who has been defeating the operations of the Constitution? And what now remains to be done to complete the restoration of these States to all their former relations with the Federal Government, and to finish the great ordeal through which we have been passing? It is to admit representatives. And when we say admit representatives, what do we mean? We mean representatives in the constitutional and law-abiding sense, as was intended at the beginning of the Government."

Now this great principle is all for which those whom the President has at times had the bad taste to stigmatize as disunionists insist on. If the President will help them to establish this, he will never more be provoked nor inclined to speak of them reproachfully. Only let it be established and recognized as a fundamental basis of American institutions that "there shall be no taxation without representation," and our people will thenceforth be calm, prosperous, and united. All can be settled—all resentments buried, all difficulties removed—by the general recognition and adoption of that principle. Then why *not* adopt it? Why will not the President give his justly great influence to secure its adoption?

Mr. Johnson cannot, on reflection, suppose that the loyal whites of the old free States will ever consent to give to two ex-Rebels in the South as much power in the Federal Union as is wielded by three of themselves. Then why not frankly tell the South that she must either enfranchise her blacks or renounce her claim to count them as a basis of Federal power? Is it not plain that she must come to this at last? Then why not at once?

The Approaching European War.

From the Times.

Notwithstanding the assurances of the Vienna press that Austria is not arming, the advices from Paris and other political centres, by the *Persia* Thursday night, show that there is a prodigious massing of troops near the old battle-grounds of the former wars between the two German powers. But unlike the slow concentration of forces in the times of Frederick the Great and Maria Theresa, the present movement is by steam. Every train to Silesia and Bohemia is crowded with the white coats of the Austrian infantry; all night long the heavy freight-train burdened with cannon, and shell, and shot, and all the furniture of war, rumble over the roads connecting Vienna with the north.

The splendid Imperial Hussars have begun also their northward march. Forty thousand men are already concentrated on the borders of Saxony.

A strategical point which Austria never possessed in the struggle with Frederick, and of immense importance to her—the city of Cracow—is being fortified and heavily garrisoned. Formidable garrisons are being collected at the old historic points of Silesia, so famous in the wars of the eighteenth century. Even as in our civil war, so many battles were fought over again at certain fixed and necessary strategical positions, so without doubt, if war result, we shall hear of battles between Prince Charles and General Benedek on fields which are immortal with the names of Frederick and his Generals.

It shows the grandeur of the approaching conflict, as well as the danger of Austria, that armies are moving at the same time from Austria proper towards the Lower Danube, Eastern Silesia, Bohemia, and the Adriatic.

Dangers from Russia, Italy, and Hungary must be guarded against, as well as the great attack from Prussia. The latter power is now without doubt preparing for the field. Three corps are already spoken of as under arms, and probably more can be immediately put in marching order, for it must be remembered that Prussia has an almost perfect military organization, and can summon with the greatest rapidity a vast army to the field. Her Government has sent forth a circular to the lesser powers of Germany, which shows the seriousness of the position. She demands to know categorically what their course will be in case of an attack by Austria on the Prussian territory, and proclaims that in this struggle "there can be no neutrality in Germany." When it is remembered that Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Saxony, and other minor German States can put 500,000 men in the field, the importance of this demand and of its answer will be seen. The final and dreaded conflict between the two powers seems for the moment delayed for the reply to this diplomatic question; and in the meantime the great powers, France and England, are to have an opportunity to intervene and to propose a compromise. England has no weight in Germany, but France, with 600,000 men to throw into one scale or the other, will have to be listened to. A compromise is already suggested in the journals—an exchange of a portion of Prussian Silesia to Austria for the Duchies which Prussia is seeking to "annex;" but in the present temper both of the Prussian Cabinet and people, it is doubtful if such an offer, even supposing it to be made, would ever be entertained.

Austria's position and tone are even more haughty and confident; and passions are now so much aroused that interest and prudence may be lost sight of. Her dangers in the event of a European war are certainly great, and yet she may take the old part and defy them all, trusting to that luck or power which has so often carried her through even greater trials.

Italy has evidently determined to make the bold stroke for Venetia, if the war becomes a fact, and we already hear of 40,000 men concentrated near Bologna, and of continued ru-

mors of an alliance between the Prussian and Italian Governments.

The great question of all, however, the position of France, is not answered. The Emperor has given no sign to the world of what he will do. He waits to take that place—for which France willingly bears the burdens in peace of 500,000 armed men—ot arbiter of nations; for that crisis, when both parties standing armed for the struggle, his word, and his 500,000 bayonets offered to either will prevent war, or will make the one certainly victor. And yet it must be, even to the French Emperor, a difficult path to choose. With Prussia, he looses all chance and hope of securing the Rhine; with Austria, he takes the side unpopular in France, of opposition to Italy and the liberation of Venetia. So doubtful would war be in its issue for him, that our hopes of peace now may well rest in his interest in peace, and on his influential advice prevailing.

President Johnson's Speeches to the Soldiers, Sailors, Citizens, and Colored People.

From the Herald.

We published Thursday the speech of President Johnson to the soldiers, sailors, and citizens who called to serenade him on Wednesday. Yesterday we published his speech to the colored people of Washington. Both of these speeches, like everything else which has emanated from President Johnson, are full of plain, sound, practical common sense and sturdy, uncompromising honesty and independence of opinion. Those who have expected him to falter or quail before the storm of radical abuse and vituperation will be disappointed by these speeches. He places himself fairly and squarely in contrast with those Senators and Representatives who have maligned and abused him, and appeals to the American people to decide who is most worthy of confidence.

To the soldiers and sailors he compares his own brave conduct during the Rebellion with the conduct of those politicians who remained at home in ease and comfort, while he and other patriots were at the front of danger. To the colored people he says that their truest friends are not those who are using the negro race to ride into political power, but those, like himself, whose sympathy is practical and whose actions are dictated by a sincere, unselfish regard for the best interests of the freedmen. The soldiers, the sailors, the citizens, and the negroes greeted the President's speeches with enthusiastic cheers, and he may learn from this unanimous applause that the hearts of the people are still with him and will always be, so long as he is true to the great principles which he avows.

On Wednesday, after reviewing the other ordeals to which this nation has been subjected, the President came to speak of that latest and greatest ordeal—the recent Rebellion. In a few strong and unanswerable sentences he explained his whole theory of reconstruction. He showed that although the war for the Union is over the Union is not yet restored, and he denounced in terms only less vigorous than those of his 22d of February speech the Northern Rebels who are now conspiring to prevent restoration. The plea of the radicals that the Southern States are out of the Union was logically annihilated. When the rebellion in Massachusetts was put down, that State was not declared out of the Union. The Dorr rebellion in Rhode Island did not make that a dead State. The whiskey rebellion in Pennsylvania did not transform that State into a territory. And yet the Senators and Representatives from these very States are now loudly clamoring that the South is not in the Union because a Rebellion has existed and been suppressed there.

This argument is irresistible, and the radicals will not attempt to refute it. Quite as convincing is the logic by which the President proves that his plan of reconstruction is both practical and constitutional. Since his accession to office he has given the Southern States courts and judges, he has restored the postal service, he has reopened their blockaded ports, he has authorized elections of Governors and State Legislators, and in all this there has been nothing contrary to the Constitution. Now, he asks, what remains to be done? Merely for Congress to allow the States the right of representation.

He then shows clearly that the talk of admitting traitors to Congress is all nonsense, since each House can examine the loyalty of the Southern delegates for itself, and send back those who are disloyal. With equal strength he retorts upon the radicals for calling him a usurper because he has written as many vetoes as Washington did; and, after indignantly demanding what he had usurped, he quoted Jefferson and others to prove that there is a tyranny of the many more to be dreaded in a republic than the despotism of any President. In this Mr. Johnson is undoubtedly correct. Our President is comparatively powerless; but this radical Congress can legislate itself into office for life, and become an unendurable aristocracy.

In both these remarkable speeches of the President he bids his hearers to wait and see who will be most faithful, and who is the real friend of the freedmen; and he promises that they will not have to wait very long. These significant declarations will inspire the utmost curiosity among all parties. From them we infer that the President is about to take some decided and important action before many days, and the probabilities are that he will commence by dismissing the radical members of his Cabinet. We say that this is probable; but if the President is about to do anything, a reorganization of the Cabinet is, in fact, indispensable. The radical strength in Congress must be broken, and the only way to break it is to remove the Cabinet which supports and inspires it. The fate of the veto of the Civil Rights bill has shown that so long as the radical leaders can maintain their present ascendancy it is useless to attempt to check Congressional action.

Besides this, there is no plan which the President can frame that can be carried out without the co-operation of his Cabinet Ministers, and it is evident that some of his present Cabinet retain their places for the express and avowed purpose of thwarting all his plans. As President Johnson is a practical, common sense man, he must perceive the absurdity of an effort to make Stanton, Speed, and Harlan assist him in any conservative measures. Why, these very persons hold their portfolios not at the pleasure of the President, but at the pleasure of Mr. Sumner and Mr. Stevens, and will only relinquish them voluntarily when Mr. Sumner and Mr. Stevens command. It is a matter of public notoriety—it has been repeatedly published in the radical papers—that certain members of the Cabinet were about to resign when the Freedmen's Bureau bill was vetoed, but concluded to remain at the request of the radical leaders.

An administration thus divided against itself will be powerless to assist the President in the action which he is about to take. That this action is to be prompt and important is evident from the fact that in both his speeches Mr. Johnson is careful to reiterate his promises to stand by the conservative masses of the country, though everybody else may falter and fail, and to prove himself, before very long, the best friend of the white man and the black. The President weighs his words well, and when he makes such pledges as these we are justified in expecting some action more decisive than a veto, which may be voted down, or a speech, which of itself will affect the radicals very little. Consequently we look to see these remarkable addresses followed up by a change of Cabinet and renewed energy in the work of reconstruction.

—An Italian journal publishes the following letter, addressed by Garibaldi to Deputy Micoli, with reference to a speech he made in the parliamentary debate on the two months' supplies bill:—

"CAPRERA, February 26 1866.—Dear Micoli:—In the name of Italy I am grateful to you for what you have freely and boldly said. The shameful servility of many has given the modern Gauls to understand that it is an easy thing to pull the beard of the *patres quirites* of our Parliament. You have shown them that not even to-day is Italy without a *papirius*—brave, also!! Love me, and believe me ever yours, G. GARIBALDI."

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[For Additional Local Items see Eighth Page.]

FIRE.—The factory of Peter Watson & Co., on Ninth street, above Columbia avenue, was entirely destroyed by fire between 11 and 12 o'clock last evening. The fire was first discovered about ten minutes past 11 issuing from the front part of the fourth story. On account of the combustible materials used in the establishment, the fire gained considerable headway before the fire companies reached the ground. The entire building was wrapped in flames within fifteen minutes after it was first discovered.

The firemen worked mantully, but all to no purpose as far as the burning factory was concerned. They succeeded, however, in preventing the flames from communicating with the adjoining property. At one o'clock this morning there was no vestige of the factory left but burnt cinders and brick walls. The building was one hundred feet long by fifty feet wide, four stories high, and was used for the manufacture of flax, bagging, hemp carpet, etc.

There was a large stock of goods on hand ready for delivery, also some four hundred bales of jute. But little of the stock could be removed, on account of the rapadity of the flames. There was much valuable machinery in the place, used in manufacturing the various articles, all of which was rendered useless by the fire and falling timbers. Mr. Watson estimates his entire loss at about $100,000, upon which he has an insurance of $30,000.

There were one hundred and twenty hands employed in the factory, nearly all of whom were young girls. These, of course, by reason of the destructive conflagration, have been thrown out of employment. Thus the fire has been rendered more terrible in its results.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the Seamen's Friend Society took place yesterday afternoon, at their rooms, Seventh and Walnut streets. The annual report was read, showing that there were 110 libraries distributed to vessels leaving this port during the past year, 3661 Bibles, and 80,000 pages of tracts. Cash received for this cause, $213,813. Donations in books, tracts, etc., $512·01. In addition to sustaining their Sailors' Home, in Front street, at which 576 seamen have boarded during the past year, thus being kept under good influence whilst on shore, the Female Branch of the Seamen's Friend Society have also, in addition to the above, expended one hundred and seventy-seven dollars and sixty-five cents in looking after the families of sailors. Truly, these societies are the true friends of the men who go down to the sea, and we earnestly commend them to the patronage of the country for a full and large support. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:—

President, Arthur G. Coffin; Thirty-two Vice-Presidents; Treasurer, John H. Atwood; Corresponding Secretary, pro tem., Rev. S. Bonhomme; Directors, Thomas Watson, Samuel H. Perkins, Charles Wurtz, W. C. Moore, Dr. Charles Kingsbury, G. W. Fahnestock, David W. Denison, Captain E. Turley, Captain T. Rogers, Alfred F. Damon, W. L. Hildeburn, Alexander Whilldin, Edward L. Clark, George H. Burgin, Jr., M. D., Henry D. Sherrerd.

Benjamin Orne, Henry N. Paul, William S. Boyd, George C. Taylor, Thomas F. Blakemore, James M. Longacre, E. O. Thompson, Thomas Clyde, George C. Lancaster. Executive Committee.—Samuel H. Perkins, Charles Wurts, G. W. Fahnestock Henry D Sherrerd. House Committee.—Captain T. Rogers, Captain E. Turley, Benjamin Orne, D. W. Denison, Alexander Whilldin, G. W Fahnestock.

POLICE ITEMS.—Garrett Hunter, a conductor on the Market Street Railway, had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, yesterday, charged with committing an assault and battery on Maria C. Kendall, colored, who got into his car as a passenger. The prosecutrix testified that she was coming from West Philadelphia, and was going to Germantown; that she at first attempted to enter the car by the back platform, but was pushed off, and was told to go to the front platform, which she did, and the door being open, she succeeded in entering the car, though the defendant tried to close the door to prevent it. The car was then run off the track and she left it. The counsel for the company argued that, as the conductor was acting under the orders of his employers, he ought not to be held to answer a criminal charge. On the other side, the decision of Judge Allison was referred to, in which it was held that the directors of railroad companies have no right to make a rule excluding persons from the cars on account of color. The Alderman said that he considered that decision binding upon him, and held the accused to answer.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this association was held on Thursday evening, at the Homœopathic College, in Filbert street, above Eleventh. A variety of business interesting to the Homœopathic profession was transacted and a discussion on the medical and surgical treatment of tumors also ensued. An election of officers for the year was then entered into, and the following gentlemen were elected:—President, Dr. Richard Gardiner; Vice-President, Dr. O. B. Gause; Secretary, Dr. R. J. McClatchey; Scribe, Dr. B. W. James; Treasurer, Dr. A. H. Ashton; Board of Censors, Drs. Jacob Jeanes, Walter Williamson, and L. S. Brooks; Committee on Proving of Drugs, Drs. Ad. Lippe and H. N. Guernsey. A committee of one on the Rinderpest and its influence on meats used by the community, and on the Cholera and its progress, was appointed, consisting of Dr. Bushrod W. James.

HAD ANTOINE PROBST AN ACCOMPLICE?—Chief Franklin yesterday made a thorough search among the enlistment papers of the 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry, to ascertain if there was a member of the regiment named Jacob Genther, and, if so, to get a description of the same. The story of Antoine Probst was, that the accomplice Genther, or Ganter, was a member of the 11th Cavalry, which regiment was consolidated with the 5th Cavalry, and that he belonged to Company I. The only name found which resembles that given by Probst is Jacob Gensler, of Company H, who is put down in the descriptive list as forty-three years old, five feet eight inches high, and light complexion. This does not in any respect answer the description given by Probst. An effort will, however, be made to find Gensler, who, at the time of his enlistment, belonged to York county, Pa.

ALMOST A COLLISION.—During an alarm of fire on Thursday evening, a steam fire-engine was driven down Walnut street, and while crossing the intersection of Ninth street, the horses were running at the top of their speed. At the same time one of the Union passenger cars was about to cross Walnut st., and it was only by the dexterity, skill, and strength of the driver that a collision was avoided. He guided his horses around just in time to let the steamer pass. It was a case of reckless driving on the part of the individual on the steamer. Chief Engineer Lyle has often spoken in condemnation of this fast driving, but it seems that he is not much heeded.

INTERESTING EXHIBITION.—Last evening the male pupils of St. Patrick's School, under the charge of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, gave an exhibition of their proficiency in scholarship in the presence of parents and others. The entertainment came off in the hall where the school is held, on Twentieth street, near Locust. Declamations, recitations, singing, and dialogues constituted the programme of the evening. The exercises gave the utmost satisfaction to all present, and much praise was given to the Brothers, whose system of instruction is universally commended.

THE CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.—The following route has been fixed for the parade on May 1:—The line will be formed on Broad street, right on Chestnut, countermarch to Christian, down to Third, up to Pine, out to Fifth, up to Green, down to Third, up to Girard avenue, down to Frankford avenue, out to Master, out to Sixth, down to Brown, out to Marshall, down to Spring Garden, and dismiss.

INSPECTION OF FLOUR AND MEAL for the week ending April 19, 1866:—Barrels of superfine, 3837; do. Rye, 30; do. Corn Meal, 100. Total, 3967.

AN INTERESTING OCCASION.—The Protestant Episcopal Church Freedmen's Commission will hold a meeting to-morrow evening, at the Church of the Epiphany, in this city. Among the speakers will be Rev. Dr. Howe, of this city, and Drs. Haight and Washburne, of New York. The Society is sending teachers to the South. The Association is under the auspices of the General Mission Board of the United States. The teachers will be under the authority of the Southern churches.

CASUALTIES.—The following persons were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday:—Henry Logan, aged 36 years, residing on Pine street, above Twenty-fourth, had his left hand mashed by its being caught between two cog-wheels at an iron foundry near Sixth and Callowhill. The hand had to be amputated. Michael Sullivan, aged 37 years, residing at Darby, had his face and eyes badly burned by the premature discharge of powder while blasting rocks in a quarry at Darby creek.

CONVENTION OF RAILROAD MEN.—A general convention of all railroad presidents, chief engineers, and general superintendents in the United States is to be held in this city on the 4th of July next, for an interchange of views in regard to railroad construction, management, and operation. The call for the convention has been signed by railroad officers in all parts of the country, and the chief officers of railroads in the British Provinces have been invited to attend and participate in the deliberations.

WECCACOE LEGION.—The members of the Weccacoe Fire Company, who were attached to Company B, 72d Regiment P. V., and those who served as sailors during the war, have organized a military company, under an act of incorporation. The uniform of the company consists of dark blue jacket, light blue pants, and fatigue cap.

GONE TO BALTIMORE.—Last night the Committee, consisting of Rev. S. R. Lothrop, Henry Boroughs, Dr. J. B. Upham, N. B. Shurtleff, T. M. Brewier, Thomas Goffeld, C. W. Slack, Noah Mayo, J. C. Haynes, Charles Caverly, Jr., J. D. Philbrink, and J. H. Span, from the Public School Board of Boston, left us for Baltimore.

COMMONWEALTH VS. ENTERPRISE.—The grand opening match between the above base ball clubs will take place this (Saturday) afternoon, at the grounds of the former, Fifteenth and Wallace streets. A spirited game is expected.

ACCIDENT.—Charles Allcock, of the Phœnix Hose Company, whilst proceeding to the fire on Thursday evening, was knocked down by a pair of horses at Eighth and Chestnut streets. Several of his ribs were broken, and other internal injuries sustained.

ALARMS OF FIRE.—An alarm of fire was caused yesterday morning by the burning of a bed in a house, at Ella and Amber streets; and one about nine o'clock, by the burning of some shavings and rubbish in the cellar of a house at Dillwyn and Callowhill streets.

DEDICATION.—To-morrow (Sunday) afternoon and evening the lecture and school-rooms in the St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran Church, corner of Fifteenth and Ogden streets, will be dedicated.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office, S. W. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 23d inst., for the Grading of Twenty-second street, from Washington avenue to Federal street. Alter street, from Twenty-first street to Twenty-second street, and Twenty-third street from Washington avenue to Federal street the said grading to be done according to the grades now established by law.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of Councils, approved May 25, 1860.

All bidders will be present at the time of opening said proposals, and the lowest bidder will come forward within three days thereafter or consider his bid withdrawn, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between him and the next highest bidder.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
4 20 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

☞ UNITED STATES TREASURY,

PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1866.

Holders of twenty coupons and upwards of United States Loans due May 1, 1866, are hereby notified that they may present them for examination and count at this office on and after the 23d inst., to be paid on and after May 1, 1866.

Blank schedules may be obtained at this office.

N. B. BROWNE,
4 20 6t Assistant Treasurer, United States.

☞ "THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA."

The Corporators of "The Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia," in compliance with the requirements of their charter, hereby appoint TUESDAY, the 1st of May, 1866, for the opening of the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of said Company, at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, No. 111 S. FOURTH street.

Charles Macalester,	Alfred Sully,
Alexander Henry,	George A. Wood,
John Welsh,	Joseph B. Townsend,
Adolph Borie,	George M. Troutman,
Charles Borie,	Charles Wheeler,
George Trott,	William C. Kent,
M. W. Baldwin,	James W. Hazlehurst,
Isaac Lea,	Richard Meade Bache,
Samuel R. Shipley.	

4 17 12t

☞ CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at the Company's office in BORDENTOWN, on SATURDAY, the 28th of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

3 30 14 28 SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary.

☞ NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.

The Adjourned Annual Meeting of Stockholders for Election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held ON FRIDAY, APRIL 27, At the Office of the President, No. 417 ARCH STREET At 3:30 P. M.

SIMON POEY,
413 11t* Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE TEN MILE CREEK OIL COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 18, 1866.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Ten Mile Creek Oil Company will be held at their office, No. 424 South THIRD Street, room No. 15, on TUESDAY, April 24 at 7½ o'clock P. M.

4 18 5t* R. H. POLLOCK, Secretary.

☞ FEEDER DAM COAL COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 233 South THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, May 1st, at 12 M., when an Election will be held for five Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

4 11 wstt T. B. ENGLISH, Secretary.

☞ DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

☞ JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 7 17 3 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

☞ A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—containing nearly 300 pages and Nine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX No. 31 ALDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.

The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either personally or by mail and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO,

Regenerating Extract or Miraculous restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 15

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.

Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 11 1y

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.

LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN..... Resident Manager.
Doors open at 7. Curtain rises at 7 45

THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING,
SIXTH NIGHT
OF
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL,
AND
LAST NIGHT OF
FANCHON, THE CRICKET,
Now being performed by
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL,
WITH
IMMENSE SUCCESS.

The performance will consist of the Play, in five acts, entitled FANCHON, FANCHON, FANCHON THE CRICKET, THE CRICKET.

Fanchon (her original character) ..... Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL

Miss MITCHELL will be supported by MR. J. W. COLLIER and the strength of the Company.

Act 1—THE LITTLE CRICKET.
Act 2—THE SHADOW DANCE.
Act 3—THE FESTIVAL.
Act 4—THE BRIDGE.
Act 5—THE TRIUMPH.

MONDAY EVENING, THE PEARL OF SAVOY.

Admission to evening performance, 25c., 50c., and $1.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CORNER of BROAD and LOCUST Streets.

Lessee and Manager..... WILLIAM WHEATLEY.

THIRD WEEK OF THE MATCHLESS RAVEL COMBINATION.

GARRIEL, FRANCOIS, and ANTOINETTE RAVEL, YOUNG AMERICA, THE MARTINETTI FAMILY, SIGNORITA PEPITA and FULL COMPANY.

THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, April 21, GREAT PROGRAMME, FOR THE THIRD SUCCESSFUL MATINEE.

Doors open ½ past 1; to commence at 2 o'clock. Last performance of the GOLDEN EGG, THE DEFIANCE, FLYING TRAPEZE, By the Pet of the city, YOUNG AMERICA, GRAND BALLET DIVERTISSEMENT, ETC. ETC. In the EVENING at quarter to 8, STAR OF THE RAINE, ROBERT MACAIRE, THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.

MONDAY, first night of the grand pantomime of RAOUL

Admission 75 cents. Reserved Seats in Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1; Family Circle, 40 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents.

Seats can be secured at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store S. E. corner Seventh and Chesnut streets and at the Box Office of the Academy of Music, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets. Begins quarter to 8.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 21, LAST NIGHT of the popular Comedian and author, MR. JOHN BROUGHAM, who, by special request, will repeat his great impersonations of DR SAVAGE, in his own glorious comedy of PLAYING WITH FIRE, and METAMORA, in Brougham's burlesque on the celebrated tragedy of METAMORA.

MONDAY, April 23, MR. EDWIN BOOTH will make his first appearance in Philadelphia for two years, as OTHELLO

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7¾ o'clock.

LAST NIGHT OF MR. L. F. BARRETT.
THIS (Saturday) EVENING, April 21, RICHARD III.

Duke of Gloster..... L. F. BARRETT
King Henry VI..... Mr F. Mackay
Earl of Richmond..... McKee Rankin
Duke of Buckingham..... E. L. Tilton
Lady Anne..... Miss E. Price

To conclude with the great Farce of THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.

Diggory..... Stuart Robson

ON MONDAY, MADAME CELESTE IN ONE OF HER GREAT SPECIALTIES, properly preserved, after careful preparation, with NEW SCENERY, MACHINERY, ETC. SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth. EVERY EVENING, AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, EL NINO EDDIE, the greatest living wonder on the Tight Rope, THE BRILLIANT FOWLER SISTERS, Miss CARRIE AUGUSTA MOORE, THE GREAT BEATER, GRAND BALLETS, LAUGHABLE COMEDIES, COMIC PANTOMIMES, BURLESQUES, ETC.

MUSICAL SOIREE, EVERY EVENING, AT THE CITY CHESS AND READING ROOMS, No. 1235 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. [4 16 1m

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 127 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

HOWELL & BROTHERS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and CHESNUT,

Are Manufacturing their New Styles of

PAPER HANGINGS FOR SPRING,

And Samples and Lots of New Goods are now coming in from their manufactory, which, with a fresh Importation of FRENCH DESIGNS, are ready for the inspection of their customers.

The increased facilities of their new and more extensive Factory enable them to produce much handsomer and finished styles.

IMITATION FRESCO DESIGNS FOR Parlors, Entries, Ceilings, Etc. Etc., PREPARED [4 19 thsm1m

SPRING.

BEDDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AND MATERIALS FOR THE SAME. BEST QUALITY AND STYLE OF SPRING MATTRESSES.

J. S. FULLER,
4 14 stuth3m No. 9 S. SEVENTH Street.

CHALLENGE LIGHT!

Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps.

BRIGHT LIGHT—THREE HOURS—ONE CENT. No chimney! No smoke! No grease. Sold by Inventors.

KELLY & NEEL,
No. 911 MARKET Street.

AGENTS WANTED. Also, Dealers in Soaps and Coal Oil. Machinery Oil warranted not to gum or chill. $1·25 per gallon. 3 15

RESTAURANT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN

Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass. GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR. The choicest Liquors always on hand. No. 583 CHESNUT STREET.

3 10 3m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps: it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them; they cost but ten cents. No. 203 RACE Street Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

CARPETINGS.

JUST RECEIVED, YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE VELVET CARPETS, NEW DESIGNS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE, No. 904 CHESNUT STREET.

3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, WHITE, RED, AND FANCY CANTON MATTINGS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE, No. 904 CHESNUT STREET.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS, FOR STAIRS AND HALLS, WITH EXTRA BORDERS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE, No. 904 CHESNUT STREET

500 PIECES NEW PATTERNS ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE, No. 904 CHESNUT STREET.

[3 20 3mrp

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 814 Chesnut Street, FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," PHILADELPHIA.

8 26 $rp

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO., 8 24 $ 706 CHESNUT STREET

THE "EXCELSIOR" HAMS

(Selected from the best Corn-Fed Hogs.) ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

J. H. MICHENER & CO., GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, And Curers of the Celebrated "EXCELSIOR" SUGAR CURED HAMS Tongues and Beef, Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street.

None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & CO., EXCELSIOR." The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE; are of delicious flavor, free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 2 27 tuthsam

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!! OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates.

HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS.

OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY.

The undersigned, feeling exceedingly thankful to his many friends and customers for their very liberal patronage extended to him during the last seventeen years, and having sold his entire interest to MESSRS. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS, takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity, and will undoubtedly maintain the reputation of the OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, and in every way act so as to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly favor them with their custom. Respectfully, etc., 3 23m A. BROWN.

RANDALL & CO., PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS, No. 1302 CHESNUT Street.

Fine English Toilet Soaps, IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST RECEIVED.

Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes. We have constantly on hand every variety of PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Paste Brushes, &c 3 2 3m

UNION OIL STOVES,

A new and complete apparatus for Cooking and Heating by Petroleum Oil. Our Stoves give no smoke or odor, and are not liable to get out of order, being as simple in every respect as a Kerosene Lamp. The Baker, Broiler, and Flat-iron Heater are the only special articles of furniture required. For all other purposes ordinary stove furniture may be used.

DAVID H. LOSEY, SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA, No. 38 South FIFTH Street.

Liberal discount to the trade. 4 17 3m rp

CARPETINGS, &c

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS! AT RETAIL.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN, No. 519 CHESNUT Street.

OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL,

Beg leave to inform the public that they have now open their SPRING STOCK OF CARPETINGS, NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS OF Foreign and Domestic Manufacture,

Which they offer at prices corresponding with THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH AXMINSTER.
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON.
VELVETS, ALL WIDTHS.
SUPERIOR ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
TAPESTRY ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRY CARPET.

We offer the above in all widths, with borders for Halls and Stairs.

Also Imperial Three-Ply Carpets Extra Superfine Ingrain.

JUST RECEIVED, WHITE, RED, CHECKED, AND FANCY Canton Mattings, OF ALL WIDTHS.

McCallums, Crease & Sloan, No. 519 CHESNUT Street, OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL. [3 24 1mrp

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS! Reduced to Present Gold Prices.

J. T. DELACROIX, No. 37 South SECOND Street, ABOVE CHESNUT,

Has received per late arrivals, 200 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS' BRUSSELS CARPETINGS NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS.

Also, a large line of THREE-PLY EXTRA SUPER AND FINE INGRAIN CARPETS, DAMASK AND VENETIAN STAIR AND HALL CARPETINGS, COTTAGE AND RAG CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, ETC., which will be sold low in consequence of the fall in Gold.

J. T. DELACROIX, No. 37 South SECOND Street, 4 12 1m Between Chesnut and Market.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS," *GERMANTOWN, PA.*

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN, Manufacturers, Importers, and Wholesale Dealers in CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, Etc. *WAREHOUSE,* No. 509 CHESNUT STREET, OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE, Philadelphia.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT, [3 6 3mrp No. 519 CHESNUT STREET.

CARPETINGS!

LEEDOM & SHAW

Are now opening a full assortment of Foreign and Domestic Carpets.

These goods will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, to correspond with the FALL OF GOLD.

No. 910 ARCH Street, 3 28 1m ABOVE NINTH

CARPETINGS. A LARGE STOCK OF PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE In store and constantly receiving, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1863-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give entire satisfaction to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 1

Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1866.

The Necessity of Official Dignity.

THE great cause of the birth of parties in our land was found not so much in principles as in the practices of the day. No sooner had the adoption of the Constitution given birth to a new form of nationality than the Republican and Federal factions arose to quarrel over the dress rather than the doctrines which should subsist under the new *regime*. Those familiar with the early history of the struggle will easily call to mind the acrimony with which each party abused its opponent. The Federalists were "royalists," "aristocratics," and desired a monarch. The Republicans were "Jacobins," "subverters of order," and imitators of the red revolutionists of France. And although we may smile at the hard names applied, and consider the issue one of the dead dogmas of the past, yet to this day we feel the influences of that bitter contest.

The quiet dignity of the first President was augmented by the formality with which he was surrounded, and it took many years for the anarchical doctrine of perfect equality to do away with the ceremonies which hedged the Executive about. The receptions of the earlier heads of our nation were stately and dignified. True, they had not the ultra formality of the court levees, and no ridiculous habit of requiring certain dresses was demanded, as is done even to the present day at the receptions of the Speaker of the British House of Commons; yet there was something that involuntarily told the visitor that he was in the presence of the representatives of a great people, and not mere individuals. The bearing of the hosts, their manners when addressed, and their behavior to strangers when presented, struck all foreigners as a combination of etiquette and democracy, a union of the dignity of a high official with the courteous urbanity of a private gentleman.

We think that General JACKSON, with all the good he did the nation, was the first Executive who originated a nuisance by tolerating a familiarity which, however agreeable to the popular sentiment, has been subversive of official dignity, and to a great degree destructive of that respect in which the President had always heretofore been held. He allowed the entrance into the White House of backwoodsmen in dress which, however picturesque, was certainly unsuitable to an Executive levee. A chronicler of the reception at the inauguration of General JACKSON tells us that the men stood on the damask chairs with their muddy boots, got into a fight with the waiters to secure a couple of bowls of punch, took all the ice-cream from the ladies, and were only persuaded to retire by the supply of creature comforts being removed to the open air. It is to be regretted that this disgraceful familiarity should not have terminated with the days of "Old Hickory." Any one, however, who has attended a reception during the last four years, will remember the singular vulgarity displayed by many of those who sought the Presidential house. The excellent order issued by Mrs. LINCOLN, that no lady with bonnet or shawl should be admitted, reflects upon the bad taste which rendered such a restriction necessary. The proper enlargement of the order, so as to require full dress costume, would receive the approval of the greater portion of American society.

We have been led to these remarks, not only because of the propriety of having our respect for the office, if not for the office-holders, publicly shown, but also because of the degenerating effect the absence of formality in the Executive's receptions is having upon the other officers of the Government. All of our readers will agree with us that the Senators of America ought to wear a dignity and reserve which belong to the legislators of a great people. All, joking, and familiarity should be laid aside, and each so comport himself as would befit a Roman Senator. There is no necessity for arrogance, yet a reserve would sit well on the shoulders of every member of the highest deliberative body in our land. In days gone by, such was the *hauteur* of these representatives of sovereign States; that they were universally respected. But with the absence of official dignity around the Executive has come degeneracy in the Senate. The recent disgraceful scene in which a member appeared in a state of brutal drunkenness, and filled the hall of legislation with his obscene, yes, infamous stories, and yet has not forfeited his membership, is an evidence of the deterioration of the Senatorial pride of office. We can imagine RANDOLPH, OTIS, LIGHTFOOT LEE, MIFFLIN, or the ADAMSES and JAYS, sitting quietly by and witnessing such an exhibition! Those who cater to a false democratic taste may be in favor of a member of the highest body on the continent smiling and fawning like a ward politician; but we frankly say that were state, dignity, formality, and etiquette introduced, or rather recalled to the Capitol would do much for the renovation of national morals.

We would not be understood to favor returning in the least to the substance of an aristocracy, but we do believe that the shadow would do no harm and much good. We desire to see the Justices of the United States Supreme Court in robes of office, and we desire to see the President approached with respect, with formality, as though he was indeed the head of a great people, and not simply ANDREW JOHNSON, or any private individual. And, above all, we wish to see dignity in the Senate. Let that body act as becomes the place, and not as a County Convention. In order to secure these desired ends, we favor a more rigid social law in regard to attendance in Executive receptions, a greater *hauteur* in the conduct of the high dignitaries of the land, and a greater ceremonial in meeting them. They may be our servants, but the office they hold should secure for them respect. In honoring them we do but reflect greatness in the nation they govern.

Liberty and Knowledge.

THERE is one point upon which all testimony from the South agrees, and that is, the universal desire of the freedmen for education. This desire pervades both old and young, and wherever schools are opened they are straightway filled with thirsty crowds, eager to drink from the hitherto sealed fountains of knowledge. There are officially reported to be over ninety-six thousand pupils now in attendance upon the freedmen's schools.

There is something very interesting in this stirring of intellectual life in the minds of a whole people—this instinctive uprising towards light and knowledge. It is an overwhelming evidence of the intellectual capacity of the black race. A people which, after centuries of oppression and enforced ignorance, thus instantly responds to the first offers of education, must possess great capabilities of growth and discipline. Indeed, the truest test of a race is its capacity for civilization, its susceptibility to intellectual improvement, and its capability of religious education. A race which you can neither civilize, nor educate, nor Christianize, may well be pronounced inferior. The aborigines of this continent, as a race, with many noted individual exceptions, were of this character; and they have rapidly faded away until they are now nearly extinct. Brought into contact with civilization, they learned from it little but its vices; and although millions of dollars were spent by Government and by benevolent societies in the endeavor to educate and Christianize them, only the most meagre results were ever obtained. But in the African we have a race which readily takes on civilization, which exhibits profound religious susceptibilities, and which, within the very first year after it is opened to the influences of education, points to a hundred thousand pupils in its schools! Truly, this is a result most cheering to every Christian and philanthropist. How would Christendom have rejoiced if, in some remote corner of the world, a people had been discovered by missionaries who thus spontaneously opened their hearts to receive the Word of Life, and their minds to take in the light of knowledge! One hundred thousand pupils in school the first year! Such a report would have filled the Church with joy. And is it any the less a cause for rejoicing, that such a work has actually been done in our own land, and almost at our own doors? In our opinion, there has never been, in all the history of missionary enterprises, so grand a field for Christian effort, one so promising and full of good hope, as that afforded by the four millions of freedmen of the United States.

And what an overwhelming reply does the condition of these freedmen, industrious, peaceful, law-abiding, but all alive with the instinct of improvement and self-elevation, afford to that insane and savage fanaticism which still maintains that the negro would be better off in slavery!

There is, too, in this movement for the education of the freedmen hope for the entire South. It must react upon all classes. The millions of poor, ignorant whites there—an inert mass, which hitherto has been sinking deeper and deeper into mental atrophy—must for very shame and envy's sake arouse themselves, when they behold the blacks with school-books in their hands and newspapers in their houses. Happy indeed will it be, if the poor whites, who were the unconscious victims of that gigantic scheme of oppression of which they were at the same time the most bigoted supporters, shall share in the blessings resulting from its overthrow, and shall date their own real enfranchisement and start in the upward course, from the self-same hour which gave liberty to the blacks. The great truth of the brotherhood of man will thus receive a new and illustrious demonstration.

"Under the Lash."

THE Augusta, (Georgia,) *Constitutionalist* says that State has repudiated the Rebel debt, but "*under the lash.*" This is the real spirit in which the South "accepts" the situation. Their actual feeling is, that the debt incurred in their gratuitous and wicked attempt to overthrow the Government is a sacred thing—a sort of holy offering upon the shrine of that independence they hoped to achieve. Does anybody suppose that men entertaining this feeling would be very scrupulous about *repudiating* the national debt incurred in their own subjugation?

THIS is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new styles of SPRING CLOTHING. Cassimere Suits for $16, and Black Suits for $22. Finer Suits, all prices up to $75. WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMERICAN UNION COMMISSION OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY.—A Meeting on behalf of the American Union Commission will be held To-morrow (Sabbath) Evening, in the CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTEENTH and LOCUST Streets, at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. W. CALKINS Pastor, will preside. A statement of the Commission's work will be made by the Secretary, JOSEPH PARKER, Esq. Addresses will follow by the Rev JAMES M. CROWELL, D. D., CHARLES E. LEX, Esq., and Rev. WILLIAM E. CORNEL, M. D.

All who feel the importance of educating the poor children of the South, as a means of blessing the country, and honoring God, are invited to attend this meeting.

A collection will be taken to aid the funds of the Commission.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, THIRD AND PINE.—A public Missionary Meeting will be held in this Church, on To-morrow (Sunday Evening, April 22, at 8 o'clock, under the auspices of the Southeastern Missionary Convocation. Addresses will be made by Episcopal missionary clergy who are laboring in the southeastern part of this city and a collection made in aid of their respective missions

WASHINGTON B. ERBEN, Secretary.

A MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE FREEDMEN'S COMMISSION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, will be held in the Church of the Epiphany, on To-morrow (Sunday) Evening, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by the Rev. Dr. HOWE, of this city, the Rev. Drs. HAIGHT and WASHBURN, of New York, and others. A collection will be made. The public are respectfully invited.

CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, SPRING GARDEN Street, below Broad.—The First Quarterly Service of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday School of this Church will be held Sunday A. M. at 10½. Singing by the children. The Rector, J. W. BONHAM, will deliver an address on the "Influence of Children," as illustrated by the efforts of the "Woolwich Boys" in the British revival.

THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY of the Sabbath Schools of the NORTH BROAD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be held To-morrow at 3 o'clock P. M. in the Church corner of BROAD and GREEN Streets. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. E. R. BEADLE, D. D., and Rev. J. H. A. BOMBERGER, D. D.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, West of Eighteenth.—Rev. G. A. PELTZ will preach To-morrow Morning the annual sermon for the Sunday Schools, when the children will sing several of their beautiful pieces. In the Evening preaching by the Pastor, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. GEORGE DANA BOARDMAN, Pastor of the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, will preach in Green Hill Hall, southeast corner of SEVENTEENTH and POPLAR Streets, To-morrow Afternoon, at quarter to 4 o'clock. Seats free. All cordially invited. Sunday School at 3½ o'clock P. M.

FIFTEENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTEENTH and LOMBARD Sts.—Review of Bishop Wood's renunciation of Protestantism continued To-morrow Evening, at quarter to 8, by the Pastor, Rev. WILLIAM McELWEE. Regular service at 10½ o'clock A. M.

COHOCKSINK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching To-morrow (Sabbath) Morning, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. S. A. MUTCHMORE. In the Evening at 7½ o'clock, the Third Lecture to Young Men.

FIFTH GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH, GREEN Street, near Sixteenth.—Services on Sunday by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. GIESY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, BROAD and FITZWATER Streets.—Preaching by the Rev. ALBION M. ROSS, at half-past 10 A. M. and half-past 3 P. M.

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTEENTH and ARCH Streets.—Preaching 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M., by late Pastor, Rev. Dr. EDWARDS.

UNION M. E. CHURCH.—SABBATH, 22d.—Rev. G. D. CARROW, Pastor, will preach To-morrow, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and quarter to 8 o'clock P. M. Seats all free.

CHURCH OF THE NEW TESTAMENT, ELEVENTH and WOOD Streets.—T. H. STOCKTON, Pastor. Sabbath, 3½ P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, HESTONVILLE.—Rev. J. M. JOLLY, To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*See the Third Page for additional Special Notices.*]

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING, Office No. 272 S. THIRD street.
PHILADELPHIA, April 21, 1866.

In answer to numerous complaints relative to the neglect of the contractors to remove ashes on the days named, and also in regard to dirty streets, I would inform the citizens that measures are being adopted to remedy all such neglect, when brought to the notice of this Department.

GEORGE F. GORDON,
It Chief Inspector of Streets.

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK—"STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS"—now on exhibition by permission of the Artist, for the Benefit of the "Lincoln Institution and Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Boys' Home," at WENDEROTH, TAYLOR & BROWN'S, Nos. 912 and 914 CHESNUT Street, for one month only.
Season Ticket, $1·00. Single Ticket, 25 cents. [4 21 1m

AMERICAN KAOLIN COMPANY.—PHILADELPHIA, April 20, 1866.—The Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, No. 421 S. THIRD Street, on TUESDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for five Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
4 21 sw8t T. B. ENGLISH, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the BINGHAM MINING AND LUMBERING COMPANY, for election of Directors, will be held on TUESDAY, May 1st, at No. 1511 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.
THOMAS F. BAYARD, Secretary.
April 16, 1866. 1t*

OFFICE BULL CREEK OIL COMPANY, No. 411 CHESNUT Street.—The Annual Meeting of Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, May 1, at 12 o'clock, for the election of officers.
4 10 14 17 21 24 30* JOHN MULFORD, Secretary.

SALE OF
Agate, Bardiglio, and Castellina Vases and Ornaments,
Alabaster Statuettes,
Marble Statuary,
Of the importation of Messrs. VITI BROS., to take place on
Tuesday Evening Next, 24th Inst.
AT 7½ O'CLOCK,
AT THE ART GALLERY,
No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.
The collection will be arranged for examination on Monday afternoon.
B. SCOTT, Jr.,
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Messrs. Lewis, Brothers & Co., Merchants, No. 238 Chesnut street.
Messrs. Tyler & Co., Coal Merchants, No. 328 Walnut street.
Messrs. Wood, Roberts & Co., Iron Manufacturers Ridge avenue, below Twelfth street. 3 10 eos12t 4p

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AMUSEMENTS.

FERELLI'S OPERA.—The last but one of the series of operas that has been delighting us this winter took place last evening—a repetition of *Linda*. Miss Deneere has recovered from her indisposition, and the opera was therefore given complete. Miss Hewlett has very much improved; she has gained force; her voice has lost its strange tones, and is now smooth and mellow. Her execution is perfectly even. All that Miss Hewlett wants is expression to make her a pleasing as well as a fine singer. The degree of perfection to which Miss Hewlett has attained, shows the great service Ferelli's opera are doing for the progress of music and the influence they will have on our future.

They must inevitably lead to a foundation of a musical school which will be of immense advantage to our population, and raise Philadelphia in the rank of cities. Miss Denegie's voice and manner are utterly changed from when we first heard her—she is fast becoming an artist. She has still to guard against an inexactness of intonation, the besetting defect of contralto voices. Mr. Schmidtz's delicate and sympathetic voice suffered a little from his recent illness, but still his singing is most agreeable. Durand gave us all the music with his usual perfection; his unlaudation scene was greeted with the spontaneous enthusiasm such true, powerful, artistic acting is sure to excite. The prayer in the last act was as effectively sung as it ever was on any operatic stage. Mr. Nathans' deep tones are magnificent in such morceaux. The chorus was excellent. The large and fashionable audience went away with a profound regret that this opera was so near the end of these entertainments. There is one more opera to be given—*Favorita*, with Signor Ferelli.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Barrett gave for his benefit *The Marble Heart*, his "Raphael" was intense, earnest, and pathetic, and increased his reputation. The play was well put on the stage, and the difficult statue scene exceedingly well managed. This evening *Richard III* will be given, the concluding performance of Mr. Barrett's engagement. On Monday Madame Celeste will commence.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—This will be Mr. Brougham's last night for the season, a circumstance which the public will much regret. He has drawn immense houses throughout the whole of his two engagements. This evening he give us *Playing With Fire*, and the burlesque of *Metamora*.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Ravels give two performances to-day. At the Matinee, as well as at the evening performance, the three brothers Ravel will appear, and Mlle Pepita, Young America, and the Martinetti family. All the young people, freed from school to-day, patronize the Ravel Matinee.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—The wonderful performances of the boy El Nino Eddie are meeting with a just appreciation both in the numbers, that are in attendance and in the applause with which they are nightly received. The Fowler Sisters are also beautiful performers. Mr. Heron, the new tenor, is a great addition to the corps.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The last opportunity of seeing Miss Mitchell in her popular creation of "Fanchon" will be to-night, as on Monday she will appear in another play, *The Pearl of Savoy*.

THE SACKING OF ALTAMURA.—A private view was given last evening, at P. Gabrylewitz's Philadelphia Art Gallery, No. 1305 Chesnut street, of Cammarana's great historical picture of the Sacking of Altamura by Cardinal Ruffo, in 1799. Quite a number of connoisseurs in painting were present at the exhibition, including a large sprinkling of the members of the press, who were all unanimously agreed as to the fidelity, historical accuracy, and wonderfully meritorious qualities of the picture. As a work of art it certainly stands unsurpassed in the school of which it is a splendid illustration; and as long as genius shall be admired, so long will Cammarana's name, as the producer of such a work, be held in the highest esteem. Mr. John Sartain, of this city, has received instructions to engrave the picture in the best style known to the engraver's art, and in the meantime the work itself will remain on exhibition at the Gabrylewitz Gallery for the inspection of the public.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT.—Master E. B. Daniels, the boy who distinguished himself as the drummer of the 68th Pennsylvania Regiment, raised by Colonel Hawksworth, of this city, will have a benefit on Wednesday evening, April 25, 1866. The brave boy deserves to be remembered by those who can appreciate real merit. The inimitable Blitz will be on hand upon the interesting occasion.

THE editor of the *Bulletin* writes:—

"Partly in a spirit of scientific inquiry, and considerably more with the desire to get rid of a troublesome stump of long standing, we visited Dr Colton, at his office, No 737 Walnut street, this morning. We inhaled the gas, and woke up in a minute or two from a pleasant dream, feeling as fresh and well as ever, and having the profound pleasure of seeing our old tormentor fast in the grip of the forceps of the operator. We absolutely felt no pain whatever during the operation."

P. H Vander Weyde, Professor of Chemistry in Girard College, writes to Dr. Colton:—

"I know of no case in which I should consider the nitrous oxide gas unadvisable, except in a stage of consumption so far gone that the excitement attending the extraction of a tooth would be unsafe *without any anæsthetic*."

Office of Colton Dental Association, No. 737 Walnut street.

Dr. Colton manufactures the gas every day, and tests its purity before administering it.

He has administered it to 13,693 persons without failure or accident in any case.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

N. E CORNER

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS

PHILADELPHIA.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE OFFERING DAILY

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES

IN

HATS AND BONNETS,

INCLUDING THE POPULAR

JAPANESE AND MEDALLION HATS.

4 21 3mrp

MISS C. O'BYRNE,

In her New and Elegant Store,

No. 807 ARCH Street,

Has now open a large stock of the choicest

FRENCH MILLINERY.

A young Parisienne (from one of the most eminent of the millinery establishments of Paris) has charge of the Trimming Department.

Every style and kind of HAT or BONNET now in fashion will be found in stock. 4 21 lmrp

THE HARRISON BOILER.

A SAFE STEAM BOILER.

The attention of manufacturers and others using Steam is confidently called to this new Steam Generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion, in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation, etc., not possessed by any other boiler now in use. This boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three-eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with nuts at the ends.

Nearly one hundred of these Boilers are now in operation, some of them in the best establishments in this city.

For descriptive circulars or price, apply to JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr. Harrison Boiler Works, GRAY'S FERRY Road, adjoining the United States Arsenal, Philadelphia. 4 21 s tu th3mp

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

FOR SALE,

To close an Estate, A BEAUTIFUL LOT, at the S. E. corner of FORTIETH AND LOCUST Streets, West Philadelphia close to St. Mary's Episcopal Church.

Would make a fine location for a large mansion, or could be divided into smaller lots, having three fronts.

C. M. S. LESLIE,

4 16 10t No. 717 SANSOM Street.

WEST PHILADELPHIA ELEGANT PROperty, on Haverford street below Thirty-sixth, Mantua.—For sale, large and convenient House, in very good order, with large and well-cultivated garden, with a choice selection of prolific fruit trees grape-vines, and flowers. Apply to LOUIS DREKA,

4 18* No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

HOUSE FOR SALE, WITH SIDE YARD, No. 937 North SIXTH street above Poplar. Eight rooms, gas and bath, hot and cold water, range, water-closets, etc., all in good repair. Lot 19 feet by 90. Garden laid out with splendid grape vines, rose bushes, shrubbery, fruit trees, box-bushes around the paved walks, etc. Price only $6300. Clear possession soon. Apply on the premises. 4 19 3*

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE THREE-story Dwelling, with three-story double Back Building on TWELFTH Street above Green. All modern improvements, summer kitchen, heaters, etc. Price $8000 clear. Apply at this Office, between 9 and 12 A. M. 4 19

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A FOUR-Story Stone Mill, with valuable water-power, and two stone dwelling-houses, with forty-three acres of ground, on the Wissahickon creek, known as Hoff's Mill. Apply at No. 717 WALNUT Street. 4 17 6t*

FOR SALE.—A STONE COTTAGE IN West Philadelphia; or the House and Furniture for rent for the summer. Price moderate

Address C. D H.,

West Philadelphia Post Office. 1t*

ARCH AND TWENTIETH, NEAR ST. Clement's Church.—Superior dwelling, No 142 N TWENTIETH Street, for sale cheap. Call from 10 to 12. 3 9

WANTS.

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company. Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 419 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 3 21

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 1020 CHESNUT STREET.

SALE OF AGATE, BARDIGLIO, AND CASTELLINA VASES, CARD RECEIVERS, ALABASTER STATUETTES, ETC. ETC.

On Tuesday Evening,

24th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, will be sold a large collection of siena, agate, bardiglio, and castellina vases, bisque figures, of Roman, Grecian and Gothic designs, of the importation of Messrs. Vitl Bros.

The assortment will be arranged for examination on Monday afternoon. 4 21 3t

CHARLES C. MACKEY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 326 MARKET Street, between Third and Fourth.

LARGE SALE OF ENGLISH AND AMERICAN GRANITE AND C. C. WARE, ROCKINGHAM WARE, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning.

At 9½ o'clock, upwards of 600 lots of assorted ware, adapted to city and country retail trade.

TABLE CUTLERY, WAITERS, ETC.

Also, knives, forks, oval waiters, pocket knives, spoons, tin ware, lamps, etc.

FRUIT JARS.

Also, 48 dozen best quality fruit jars. 4 21 2t

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Messrs MARVIN & Co, 265 Broadway:—

GENTLEMEN:—We have just opened the

Alum and Dry Plaster Safe

We bought of you a short time since. It was in the second story of the building corner of Broadway and Barclay street, and fell into the cellar, and it gratifies us very much to be able to say, that EVERY BOOK, PAPER, AND BANK BILL IS IN GOOD ORDER, very much better than we could have expected, after the intense heat. We shall want another and much larger one of the same sort very soon. Yours truly,

WILLIAM A. BROWN & CO.

NEW YORK, April 7, 1866.

A full assortment of the above

SAFES,

Perfectly Dry and Thoroughly Fire-Proof,

And furnished with the Best Locks, for sale by

MARVIN & CO.,

No. 721 CHESNUT Street,

(MASONIC HALL).

Call before purchasing, or send for Illustrated Catalogue. 4 10 tuths6t5p

REDUCTION IN PRICE

OF THE

AMERICAN WATCHES

MADE AT WALTHAM, MASSACHUSETTS.

In consequence of the recent great decline in gold and silver and all materials used in the manufacture of our goods and in anticipation of a still further decline, we have reduced our prices to as low a point as they can be placed

WITH GOLD AT PAR.

So that no one need hesitate to buy a watch now from the expectation that it will be cheaper at some future time. The test of ten years, and the manufacture and sale of

MORE THAN 200,000 WATCHES,

Have given our productions the very highest rank among time-keepers. Commencing with the determination to make only thoroughly excellent watches, our business has steadily increased as the public became acquainted with their value, until for months together we have been unable to supply the demand. We have repeatedly enlarged our factory buildings until they now cover over three acres of ground, and give accommodation to more than eight hundred workmen.

We are fully justified in stating that we now make MORE THAN ONE-HALF OF ALL THE WATCHES SOLD IN THE UNITED STATES. The different grades are distinguished by the following trade marks engraved on the plate:—

1. "American Watch Co.," Waltham, Mass.
2. "Appleton, Tracy & Co.," Waltham, Mass.
3. "P. S. Bartlett," Waltham, Mass.
4. "Wm. Ellery"
5. OUR LADIES' WATCH of first quality is named "Appleton, Tracy & Co.," Waltham, Mass.
6. Our next quality of Ladies' Watch, is named "P. S. Bartlett," Waltham, Mass. These watches are furnished in a great variety of sizes and styles of cases.

The American Watch Company, of Waltham, Mass., authorizes us to state that without distinction of trade marks or price,

ALL THE PRODUCTS OF THEIR FACTORY ARE FULLY WARRANTED

To be the best time-keepers of their class ever made in this or any other country. Buyers should remember that, unlike the guarantee of a foreign maker, who can never be reached, this warranted is good at all times against the Company or their agents, and that it, after the most thorough trial, any watch should prove defective in any particular, it may always be exchanged for another.

As the American Watches made at Waltham are for sale by dealers generally throughout the country, we do not solicit orders for single watches.

CAUTION.

The high reputation of our watches having caused them to be extensively counterfeited by foreign makers, and sold in this country as genuine, the public are cautioned to buy only of respectable dealers. All persons selling counterfeits will be exposed and prosecuted.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN WATCH COMPANY,

4 16 6trp No. 182 BROADWAY, N. Y

IMPORTANT TO

GAS CONSUMERS.

The equal distribution of gas from one source of supply to many points of outlet, extending over a large area, involves a greater expense than is consistent with commercial interests, and the consequence is, that consumers are compelled to submit to the inconveniences of over and under supply, or individually to apply the remedy.

The head which forces through the supply mains the necessary amount of gas for consumers, is called "*pressure*," and is measured by the number of tenths of inches of water which it will support in a syphon tube. Every service pipe that conveys gas from the line of a great main deprives the remaining portion of a certain amount of pressure; the consequence is, that when large amounts of gas are to be passed, the pressure at the source of supply and at the terminus is very far from equal, so that it is utterly impossible for gas companies to furnish a supply without a sensible difference between the source and the extremity of use, and the consequent wasteful consumption by the consumers.

There are two means of remedying this difficulty. One is to place in the house of each consumer a *Gasholder* of sufficient capacity to contain the supply for a night, and allow it to be filled during the day, and then shut off from the street pressure, and burn from the holder.

The other is to place in each house, along with the meter, an instrument called a *Regulator*, which only shall furnish the needed amount of gas required for each burner, and with a uniform pressure.

The first would prove *expensive, offensive*, and *dangerous*. The second is the plan generally adopted, and of the number of devices contrived for this purpose nearly all have proved failures, owing to their use of *Mercury*, or the *Flexible Diaphragm*.

The two essential qualities to be attained in an efficient Regulator are:—FIRST, delicacy of adjustment, with reference to some fixed standard; and SECOND, the ability, within the instrument itself, to increase the pressure when the greater quantity of gas is required.

These qualities, with other peculiar advantages, are combined in the Regulator invented by Dr. C. M. Cresson. It has been used with great success in Philadelphia during the past two years, always producing a steady light, with a saving of from twenty to thirty per cent. in the amount of gas consumed.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOM,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 715 CHESNUT STREET.

4 14 s2t 5p

FAIRBANKS, EWING & CO.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS, April 17, 1866.

Sealed Proposals for each building separately, endorsed "Proposals for repairing buildings at the Norfolk Navy Yard," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 15th day of May, 1866, at which hour the opening of bids will be commenced for repairing the entrance buildings, known in the plan of the yard as Nos 19 and 37; boat-shed, No. 20; timber-shed, No. 30; timber-shed, No. 31, and the carpenters' shop, near the dry dock. The offer for Nos. 19 and 37 will be embraced in one bid, and those for the other buildings must be separate.

Bidders will be required to state the amounts for which they will furnish all the materials and complete each building, according to the plans and specifications to be seen at the yard, using such materials as are on hand for each building, which have been purchased by the Government, as per schedules at the Yard.

Each bid must be accompanied by good and sufficient guarantors, approved by an officer of the Government known to this Department, that the bidder will, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract to perform the work bid for; and the Department reserves the right to accept or reject any or all of the bids, as the interest of the Government may require.

Bidders are requested to name the time in which they will engage to complete any or all of the buildings, and if their offers are accepted, they will be held to a faithful execution of their contract, under a forfeiture in case of failure.

Persons desiring to bid must necessarily visit the yard and examine the present condition of the works, and can there see the plans and specifications to enable them to bid understandingly.

FORM OF OFFER.

The undersigned (here insert the name or names composing the firm who bid) of (name the town), in the State of (name the State), hereby offer to (furnish, under your advertisement dated (date of advertisement), and subject to all the requirements of the same, all the materials and workmanship necessary for the complete and entire reconstruction of building (name the building) in the Norfolk Navy Yard, according to the plans and specifications exhibited at said Yard, for the sum of (write out the amount). And I (or we) engage to have the said work fully completed in —— days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, from the date of the contract. Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request the contract may be prepared and sent to the Paymaster at (name the place) for signature and certificate.

(Here the bidder or bidders and each member of the firm to sign their offer.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned (name of guarantor) of (name the town), and State of (name the State), and (name of second guarantor, etc.), hereby guarantee that the above named (name the bidder or bidders) will, if his (or their) offer as above be accepted, enter into contract with the United States, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the post office named or navy agent designated; and in case the said (name the bidder or bidders) shall fail to enter into contract, we guarantee to make good to the United States the difference between the offer of the said (name the bidder or bidders) and that which may be accepted. And we hereby declare that neither of us have been defaulters in any contract previously made with the Navy Department.

(Signature of guarantors.)

(Witness.)

I certify that the above named (here name the guarantors) are known to me to be good and responsible guarantors in this case, and that the above declarations of the guarantors to this offer are to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and reliable.

(Signature.)

To be signed by the District Judge, District Attorney, Collector, Paymaster, or some person known to the Bureau to be responsible. 4 21 14t

DR. HUNTER, No. 44 N. SEVENTH STREET, ABOVE FILBERT, PHILADELPHIA.

Acknowledged *by all parties interested* as by far the MOST SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN in the treatment of *Diseases in his specialty*. QUICK, THOROUGH, *and permanent cures guaranteed* in every case. Remember DR. HUNTER'S Celebrated Remedies can only be had genuine at his old established Office No. 44 N. SEVENTH Street, above Filbert. 4 21 6t

CRESSON'S

GAS REGULATOR,

INVENTED BY

Dr. Charles M. Cresson,

(Late Managing Engineer Philadelphia Gas Works).

Patented in the United States and England, Dec. 13, 1864, and April 11, 1865.

Manufactured in all Sizes Suitable for

PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

FACTORIES,

STORES,

DWELLINGS, AND

GAS WORKS

BY THE

AMERICAN METER COMPANY,

Of New York, Philadelphia, and Boston.

The Advantages of this over other Regulators are:—

1. The peculiar form in which it is constructed, giving greater delicacy than is possible with other forms.
2. The free motion of the Regulating Valve, governing a wider range of consumption.
3. It has the ability, within the instrument itself, to increase the pressure when the greater quantity of gas is required.
4. It does not use MERCURY or FLEXIBLE DIAPHRAGMS.
5. It will produce a steady light.
6. It will save from TWENTY to THIRTY per cent in the amount of gas consumed.
7. It is not liable to get out of order.

At our SCALE WAREHOUSE, in this city, can be seen the finely constructed test apparatus, which was set up in the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE, to show the effect of pressure, with and without the Regulator, and also to demonstrate the amount of saving effected by the Regulator.

FAIRBANKS, EWING & CO.,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 715 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA. [4 14 s2t5p

MEAD & SMYTH,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA. [4 4 tf

FURNITURE.

BUY FURNITURE

AT

GOULD & CO.'S

UNION DEPOTS,

Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street

(Opposite Christ Church),

And Corner of NINTH and MARKET

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of

FURNITURE

Of every description in the world. 2 10 5p

ROSEWOOD, CHAMBER,

AND PARLOR SUITES,

AT

GEORGE J. HENKELS',

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

4 14 1m] Formerly of Nos. 809 and 811 CHESNUT St.

WALNUT CHAMBER

AND PARLOR SUITES,

Either Polished or Oiled,

AT

GEORGE J. HENKELS',

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS,

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THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS, THROAT, LUNG CHEST DISEASES CATARRH, ASTHMA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS AND DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—DR. VON MOSCHZISKER'S new and unrivalled system of treating the above MALADIES with his "ATOMISER," has received the very highest approbation from the best medical men of all SCHOOLS, and the INDORSEMENT of the entire medical PRESS. These, with TESTIMONIALS from and REFERENCES to responsible CITIZENS, can be examined by all who require his professional services, at his OFFICE and RESIDENCE, No. 1031 WALNUT Street. 3 21 lm*rp

SAFE FOR SALE.

A SECOND HAND

Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe

FOR SALE.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 4 5 rp

$35 TO $45 FOR A SUIT OF BLACK OR fancy colored cloth; army and navy cloths, do., in style unsurpassed.

4 6 rp FARR, No. 19 NINTH St., above Chesnut.

EXPERIMENTAL TRIAL

OF THE

CRESSON REGULATOR,

AT THE

Franklin Institute, October 18, 1865.

COPY OF REPORT.

"An experimental trial was then made as to the quantity of gas consumed by the burners when under regulation to their maximum economy, and also the amount consumed by the same burners when subjected to the ordinary variations of street pressure.

"The result showed that with the Regulator there was uniformly 78 cubic feet of gas per hour consumed, being an average of 3 7-10 cubic feet per burner. Whilst without the Regulator the same burners consumed from 16 to 140 cubic feet per hour, the average being 126 cubic feet, or 6 feet per hour to each burner."

We Select the Following from among Those who have this Regulator in Use in this City, and to Whom we Refer.

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE, Chesnut, below Fifth.
CONTINENTAL HOTEL, Ninth and Chesnut.
MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Fourth, above Market.
CORNELIUS & BAKER, No. 710 Chesnut.
MASSEY, COLLINS & CO., Tenth and Filbert.
THOMPSON BLACK & SON, Broad and Chesnut.
JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr.'s Works, Gray's Ferry Road.
SMITH & LOUDERBACK, No. 218 N. Third.
WILLIAM WELSH, Esq., No. 1123 Spruce.
W. C. HOUSTON, Esq., No. 2042 Chesnut.
C. A. WALBORN, Esq., No. 1901 Green.
E. W. CLARK, Esq., School House Lane.
E. N. WRIGHT, Esq., School House Lane.
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JAS. S EARLE, Esq., No. 816 Chesnut.
H. G. KERN, Esq., No. 1529 N. Broad.
W. L. GERMON, Esq., No. 914 Arch.
J. D. TAYLOR, Esq., West Philadelphia.
UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, Broad, below Chesnut.
PHILADELPHIA CLUB, Thirteenth and Walnut.
UNION CLUB, No. 211 S. Twelfth.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 320 Chesnut.
MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 Chesnut.
FINCKEN & WILLIAMS, No. 416 Crown.
AMERICAN PULP COMPANY, Manayunk.
NORMAN KERR & CO., No. 20 N. Fourth.
SCHRACK & CO., No. 611 Chesnut.
WM. MANN, Esq., No. 1711 Green.
H. HARTSHORNE, M. D., No. 1701 Filbert.
JOHN A. MISKEY, Esq., Philadelphia Gas Works.
GEO. W. PLUMLEY, Esq., Fourth, above Race.
WM. HOWELL, Esq., West Philadelphia.
WM. GILLESPIE, Esq., No. 1500 Arch street.
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FAIRBANKS, EWING & CO.,

No. 715 CHESNUT Street,

4 14 s2t6p

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

STILL GREATER REDUCTIONS IN HOSIERY, Linen Goods, Gloves, etc., at BAMBERGER BROTHERS'.

HOSIERY. HOSIERY.—We are determined to sell all kinds of goods lower than any other store in the city.

HOSIERY. HOSIERY.

Ladies' very fine and heavy Hose at 20, 25, and 30c.; extra heavy at 35 and 40c.; best full regular-made, from 50c. up.

Men's very heavy Half Hose at 25, 30, and 35c.; the best English full regular-made Half Hose at 50c., worth 75c.

Children's, Misses', and Boys' Hose of every description and quality, very low.

KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES.

The very best quality Kid Gloves, warranted, only $1·25; a new assortment spring colors.

Lisle Thread and Silk Gloves, new styles, very cheap.

CORSETS. CORSETS.

The very best French Corsets reduced to $1 00.

The best Tooth Brushes, 6, 8, and 10c.; Hair Brushes, 25c. up, &c.

4 20 3t5p BAMBERGER BROTHERS', No. 105 North EIGHTH St., third store above Arch.

BIOKRENE,

OR LIFE-REJUVENATOR.

STRENGTH TO THE WEAK—YOUTH TO THE AGED

This preparation is unequalled as a rejuvenator and restorer of wasted and inert functions.

The feeble, the aged and all those who have in any way impaired their vitality by excessive mental or physical application, will find the Biokrene to be what its name implies—a life rejuvenator, which, while it builds up the shattered constitution, will also impart to the feelings the briskness and energy which belong to youth.

No matter by what cause any organ has become enfeebled in its functions this superb preparation will remove that cause at once and forever.

BIOKRENE cures General Debility, Impotency, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low spirits, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable, and novel effect upon the nervous system, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.

BIOKRENE.—The Feeble, the Languid, the Despairing, the Old, should give this valuable discovery a trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose.

FOR FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.

It is also a grand Tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief perseverance in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health, and banish Dyspepsia forever.

One Dollar per bottle or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER Proprietors, No. 28 FREY Street, New York.

Sold by JOHNSON HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 23 North SIXTH Street.

DYOTT & CO., No. 232 N. SECOND St.

4 19 lmsu rp

EUROPEAN TAN BATHS' INSTITUTE, under the supervision of DR. PLANITZ, No. 12 N. NINTH Street.

For the cure of Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Hysteria or Epileptic convulsions, and all maladies originating from defects in the body, of the blood, such as Piles, Tetter, open Wounds, etc. Obtuse or Withered Limbs recover their sensibility, and the flesh its healthy form.

Patients, while under treatment, can be accommodated with board at the Institute. 04 13 lmrp

A CARD TO MY FELLOW-CITIZENS SUFFERING FROM PARALYSIS.

Having suffered for a period of eight years with Paralysis, and having experienced the treatment of a number of physicians both in this country and Europe, all of which treatments had failed to perform a cure, I take great pleasure in recommending the TAN BATHS of DR. PLANITZ, No. 12 N. NINTH Street. From the use of twelve of his baths I have completely regained my health, my system at the time of their commencement being thoroughly poisoned from the use of drugs and mineras which had been given me.

I am too happy to say that my blood, through the treatment of Dr. Planitz, is now thoroughly cleansed, and my limbs, over which I had no control, are strong and healthy. In short, I am now a well man, and if any sufferers wish further information, I will cheerfully give it on application to me.

H. FRITSCHE,

13 8trp No. 47 N. WATER Street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 19 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. S. C. LENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3mrp

OUR SATURDAY NIGHT SUPPER TABLE SERIES

NUMBER LXIV.

A DIET FOR MENTAL DYSPEPTICS, AND A CURE FOR HY-POCHONDRIA, HY-POCRISY, OR ANY COMPLAINT OF A HY ORDER.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

ALMANAC AND DIARY.

SHORT METRE-ILLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS FOR THE WEAK.

April.

Monday, 16.—Arrival of Hamill, the Champion Rower from Pittsburg. Great numbers went down to Gloucester to see him row, at the invitation of the public house keeper. Hamill not making his appearance, the hotel keeper said he would let them see a shad row if they waited a little longer.

Tuesday, 17.—The Vigilant boys house the new carriage donated to them by the Fair at St. Augustine's Church. The boys feel rich enough now to keep their horses and carriage.

Wednesday, 18.—C. C. Clay takes the iron-clad oath, and is released from Fortress Monroe. General Meade puts into port—Eastport, Maine. As the Fenians prepare to invade Canada, he prepares to invade the Fenians.

Thursday, 19.—Rebel Fair at Baltimore. The ladies contribute Stonewall Jackson's coat, and his bed-tick. Bed-ticks or any other kind of tick, not being anything new in the Rebel army—it did not go off lively.

Friday, 20.—Mayor McMichael, in view of the prevalence of the Cholera for crowded places, has ordered all *gatherings* at the corners of the streets to be broken by applying a poultice of policemen to them.

Saturday, 21.—Series Column Day. The Editor, after reading the Mayor's proclamation about standing at the corners of the streets, comes to to the conclusion that it is preferable to standing the proclamation.*

Doings at the Head Centre at Washington.

Mr. McDougall rose and said:—"A few days since I made some remarks. It is believed by my personal friends that they had better not have been remarked, and on careful consideration I have concluded to ask pardon of the Senate for anything I have said or may say in the future. That day the sun went down on my wrath, and did not rise till morning—which is nothing strange, I admit—but still, when it arose it melted the mist off the top of some fine 'mountain dew,' and I felt better, and these remarks are the result of the 'mountain dew' aforesaid."

Mr. O'Sherman presented a petition for the Protection of American Industry. Referred to the Accident Insurance Company.

Mr. McRamsey presented the petition of stove-makers, asking Congress to order a *draught* in some of the new designs for stoves recently sent to the Patent Office. Referred to the Provost Marshal who had charge of the draft in the District.

Mr. O'Sherman offered a resolution calling upon the President for information in relation to the Southern States. Referred to Mitchell's Geography, p. 13.

Mr. McWilson asked the Senate to proceed to the consideration of Colorado Bill.

Mr. O'Sumner said there were two reasons for not taking up Bill to-day. One was, he wasn't here to take up, and another was, this day was dedicated to freedom and freedmen. The streets were filled with happy people looking for their Moses, to draw him out in speech, and he would not like to insult public sentiment by working to-day, when everybody was looking at the procession of freedmen. He was in favor of Colorado Bill having a holiday with the other Bills.

Mr. McLane thought that Colorado Bill ought to be brought in, as he ran a chance of getting run over in the crowd of live matter in the streets, and the crowd of matter, dead and alive, in the Senate Chamber.

Mr. O'Grimes contended that Colorado Bill had not enough children to settle on a farm and strike out for himself; besides, he (the said Bill) was opposed to having colored folks to work his farm.

Mr. O'Sumner got up to say that Colorado Bill did not come in when he was first invited, now he must stay until he was asked. While Mr. O'Sumner was speaking, the morning hour *expired*, some thought from an attack of the "black vomit," others, the cholera.

Mr. O'Trumbull said the opponents of Bill were acting unfairly. As long as school keeps he could come in when he wanted to; he had never been to school, consequently he was no truant, like some of them other chaps that are asking to get in, but he should be allowed, according to all past rules, to come in.

Mr. McYates hoped Bill would be allowed to come in to-day, and for a reason directly opposite to that which animated Mr. O'Sumner in coming to a different conclusion. He thought there could be no better day than this, while so many people were celebrating their emancipation, and were so happy, to make one more happy one, by passing on Colorado Bill's case, and invite him to take a seat and set down, as he must be tired a standing all of this time.

It was then agreed that Bill's case should be taken up next Tuesday.

Now Habeas Corpus came rushing in half frightened to death, saying that he heard it whispered about that they were going to suspend him. The members told him to keep cool, and they would see what they could do to keep him from being suspended.

Mr. McConness said the Senate was not full. Several had gone out to see a man.

Mr. O'Sherman suggested that they all go out and see a great many men.

The yeas and nays being called, it was agreed, and the Senate being "up to snuff," like a candle, went out.

In the House, Mr. O'Boyer offered a resolution to print, for the use of the members. 50,000 copies of the testimony of Alexander H. Stephens before the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. O'Rogers' moved to make the number 75,000, as he thought that number might be used up before the House adjourned.

Mr. O'Lynch introduced a resolution, authorizing a committee to be appointed to look out for a site for a fresh-water basin, for the iron-clads of the United States; whether the basin was wanted for the crew or officers of the iron-clads, the resolution did not state.

Mr. O'Whaley rose to introduce his Latin friend *Al*, known more familiarly as *et. al.*, who wished to be allowed here as a spectator.

Mr. O'Schenck wished to abreviate the initials of officers in the army, particularly the A. A. G.'s, and the A. S. S.'s, and the D. Q. M. G.'s, which very few knew the meaning of.

One of his constituents, thinking it meant Damn Quick Made General, the A. Q. M.'s and all other grades but General, Major, Colonel and Captain, such as he was used to in the good old training times of peace.

The members, finally, by paying attention to their P's and Q's, got an adjournment in time to see the Freedmen's Parade.



MAYOR M'MICHAEL'S NEW STREET CLEANING MACHINES.

The order of the Mayor, to remove all garbage from the corners of the streets, including corner loafers of every *garb* and *age*, has had a very depressing effect on the business appearance of many localities. The corner of Eighth and Chesnut, and the hotels, are void of that life that was customary in these quarters, and now present pictures of "still life" worthy of the old masters.

The Raven—ous Bummer.

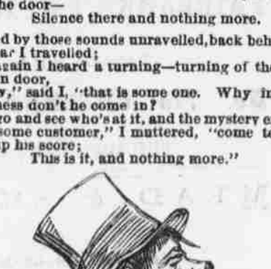
Once upon the dull October, while my books I ponder'd over,
Seeking, searching to discover prospects of my stock and store;
Cautiously I scanned each figure—rents and gas, and taxes rigor,
Made the profits very meagre, profits not like those of yore.
"And the profits," then I muttered; "profits once of liquor store,
Shall be mine, ah! nevermore."
Then with head on elbow leaning, my sad thoughts from sorrow weaning,
Soon I then began a dreaming of the Bounty days of yore:
Dreamt I then of days now past o'er, when the news of war's disaster
Made the greenbacks fly still faster—faster in my liquor store;
But whose crisp and verdant paper, with the fifties noted o'er,
I shall change, ah! nevermore.



While I nodded, nearly slitting nose against a cheese-knife hitting,
Which upon the counter sitting, had been left by me before.
Suddenly I heard a talking, as if some one paused in walking,
Through my barroom-door then stalking, came a shadow on the floor.
Some policemen 'tis, I muttered; wants a treat as oft before,
But he shall have it, nary more.
Turning then to stop the leaking of my beer, I heard a creaking,
As if some one now was sneaking—sneaking somewhere 'bout the door.
"'Is a customer," I muttered, while my heart with pleasure fluttered;
And with glee I gayly uttered:—"Sir, you must excuse the door;
For, the fact is, it's a bother." Here I opened wide the door—
Silence there and nothing more.
Startled by those sounds unravelled, back behind my bar I travelled;
Then again I heard a turning—turning of the knob on door,
"Surely," said I, "that is some one. Why in goodness don't he come in?
I will go and see who's at it, and the mystery explore.
"'Tis some customer," I muttered, "come to settle up his score;
This is it, and nothing more."



Then the door was wide flung open, and, without a word being spoken,
In there stepp'd a ragged bummer, banging loudly to the door;
Not a drink he called or paid for, nor for me he stopped or stayed for.
But my free lunch quick he made for, which he'd spotted through the door;
Pounced he on it like a buzzard, rooted by it on the floor.
This he did, and ate like four.
Awed with horror at thus seeing this unshaven, unkempt being,
For we cannot help agreeing he'd soon eat up stock and store.
"Bummer," said I, "O, repent ye, drinking gin will soon dement ye;
Quaff, O quaff this kind nepenthe." Water then I did outpour.
"Take, O take this five-cent piece, and take thy rags from off my floor."
Quoth the bummer, "Nevermore!"
Startled by the dreadful meaning of that word with horror streaming,
And his blood-stained eyes wild gleaming on the free lunch placed before,
I could scarcely more than mutter, "I might heave him in the gutter;
Yet he might give me a cut, or throw me down upon the floor.
But perchance he soon may leave me, when this hideous corpse is o'er."
Said the Bummer, "Nevermore."
"Bummer," said I, "man or devil, yet a customer, if civil,
Tell me by the faith you cherish—tell me, tell me, I implore,
By the free lunch you have eaten, by the many you have beaten,
By your pants without a seat on, tell me, I entreat once more,
Are there, are there stamps upon you? will you nobly pay your score?"
Quoth the Bummer, "Nevermore."



Seized he then my bread and butter, on my "kid" nose" he did flutter,
While with joy he then did utter, "This is better than before."
"Bummer," said I, "you're not wanted in this house by bad luck haunted.
Will you quit this bar not paying? will you, I again implore,
Quit this house forevermore? take thy rags from off my floor"
Said the bummer, "Nevermore."

And the hummer, never working, still is round the corner lurking,
Waiting, watching for the moment when a customer comes o'er,
Seizes he then my bread and butter, on my free lunch he doth flutter,
Till with rage I scarce can utter, "Police! police! come o'er, come o'er!"
And my bar from his curs'd visits for my free lunch as before,
Shall be sacred nevermore.

From Our Washington Correspondent.

The colored procession to-day was the *strongest* turn out in the way of civic parades ever witnessed in Washington. The number of colored people in line and out of line and crossing the line was over 20,000. General Grant gave the colored battery an order to fire a hundred guns. The commanding officer reported that they only had six, and did not know where to get the balance to make up the number. The General sent word back to divide the 100 rounds among the six guns; the colored procession halted while the officers went into a calculation as to how often each gun had to be fired, when they discovered that each one would have to be fired sixteen and two-third times.

They then commenced firing and got through the sixteen without difficulty, but to get the two-thirds of a round out of each gun somewhat bothered the engineers, until they concluded to load the guns with a two-third charge, when everything went off pleasantly, including the guns. In front of the White House was a beautiful arch erected, with the following motto on it:—

"Andrew Johnson is my name,
Washington is my station,
Tennessee is my dwelling place,
And to get there is my salvation;"

and the mottoes in the line attracted a great deal of attention; one read thus:—

"Enlargement of the N. Y. *Tribune*,
$5 00 a year in advance."
"I am the Tribune of the people."
Andrew Johnson.

To this last publication there was no price attached. Yours, Accidentally.

Governor Fenton, of New York, to-day issues a proclamation giving the freedom of the city of New York to that newly arrived foreigner—the Cholera.

The Sweetest Fenian of the Crowd—O'Mahoney.

The Last "Stage" of the Cholera—The Hearse.

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE, No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street, four doors above Arch street. I would respectfully announce to the ladies generally that I have now open, at greatly reduced prices, a complete assortment of
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
consisting of
STRAW, BRAID, AND HAIR BONNETS,
STRAW HATS,
for Ladies and Children, the newest shapes and styles.
BONNET SILKS, CRAPES, in all shades, with Ribbons to match.
BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS,
the best to be found in this city.
FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES at the lowest prices.
FRENCH FLOWERS,
a splendid variety.
Also, Illusions, Laces, Bonnet Ornaments; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.
Orders as punctually as heretofore attended to.
JULIUS SICHEL,
(Late Sichel & Weyl),
3 27 tuths3mrp No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

BONNETS! BONNETS!
BONNET OPENING,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.
E. P. GILL & CO.,
3 27 1m No. 720 ARCH Street.

MRS. R. DILLON,
Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street,
Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. (3 15 4m

MISSES THORNHILL & BURNS,
No. 1208 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE JUST OPENED
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
Children's Pique Coats
AND
DRESSES.
ALSO, A CHOICE LOT OF
[3 21 mwslmrp
CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' CAPS.

HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT
FASHIONS FOR 1866.
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
HOOP SKIRT.
Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *finely-tempered steel springs*, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.
They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.
Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*
IN FACT for the *promenade*, or *house*, the *church, theatre*, or *car* they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.
Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY
No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., NEW YORK
Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.
FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORES in THIS CITY. Inquire for [2 14 3mrp
BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.

BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT
Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
3 10 2m No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT.
Most fashionable and popular in use. For sale by
J. G. MAXWELL & SON,
3 10 2m S. E. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED,
803 Chestnut St., Phila.
Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC.
We are offering our stock of
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND SILVERWARE,
AT A DISCOUNT,
Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
5 22 §rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 18 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH STREET
Manufacturer and Dealer in
Watches,
Fine Jewelry,
Silver-Plated Ware,
AND
Solid Silver-ware.
8 30§

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTIAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 §

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,
No. 201 NORTH FOURTH STREET,
4 16 3m] N. E. CORNER OF RACE.

UNITED STATES
BUILDER'S MILL,
Nos. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
ESLER & BROTHER,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, STAIR BALUSTERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING, SCROLL WORK, ETC.
SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER.
The largest assortment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. 4 17 3m

REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO
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REAR-ADMIRAL NAVY TOBACCO.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BLACK-FAT AND SUGAR-CURED.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
BEST IN THE WORLD.
FREE FROM STEMS.
FREE FROM STEMS.
FREE FROM STEMS
DEAN, No. 413 CHESNUT Street,
General Dealer in Tobacco, Cigars, Pipes, Etc., has the Sole Agency for the above Celebrated Navy Tobacco.
FORTY OFFICES TO RENT, in the United States Hotel Building. Apply at DEAN S
Tobacco and Cigar Store,
3 28 1mrp No. 413 CHESNUT Street.

KELLER, OWENS & CO.,
Cosmopolitan Army and Navy
CLAIM AGENCY,
For the Adjustment and Collection of Claims against the United States, and State Governments.
OFFICES:
No. 527 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, and
No. 249 PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, Washington, D. C.
N.B.—Particular attention paid to Back Pay, Prize Money, Horse Claims, and Bounties. (4 17tuths3t*
Applications by mail promptly attended to.

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS Etc.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
COR ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

DRY GOODS.

113 PRICE & WOOD, 113
N. NINTH STREET, ABOVE ARCH,
Have just opened:—
A new lot of White Goods.
10c pieces Nainsook Plaid Muslins, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 75, and 75c. a yard.
Soft finish Cambric and Jaconet Muslins; Nainsook Muslins, 25, 28, 33, 37½, 40, up to 80c. a yard.
A cheap lot of Victoria Lawns, very fine, 40c. a yard.
Hair Cord Stripe and Plaid Muslins.
Swiss Muslins, 20, 25, 28, 31, 40, 50, up to 80c. a yard.
Figured Swiss Muslins, 28 and 45c.
LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS!
7-4 Colored Table Linens, 62½c a yard.
Power Loom Table Linens, 75, 87½, and $1 a yard.
Double Damask Bleached Table Cloths.
Napkins, warranted all linen, $2·28, $2·50, $2·60, $2·75, and $3 a dozen.
A cheap lot of Linen Towels 20 and 25c.
Handsome Damask Towels.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS!!
Best make Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, at the very lowest market price.
Bleached Muslins, 15, 20, and 22c a yard; best Bleached Muslin in the city for 25.; heavy yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 24c.; fine and heavy yard-wide Unbleached Muslin, 25c a yard.
Pillow Case and Sheeting Muslins.
KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!!
Best quality imported choice Spring colors Ladies' English Silk Gloves; Ladies' White and Buff Berlin Gloves; Ladies' Lisle and Berlin Gloves, 25c. up to 50c. a pair.
BONNET RIBBONS, CHOICE COLORS.—Numbers 4 and 6 corded edge Ribbons; Black Velvet Ribbons; White Silk Mulines.
HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!!—Best quality, made expressly for our sales.
PRICE & WOOD,
No. 113 N. NINTH Street, above Arch.
N. B.—Will remove to the N. W. corner Eighth and Filbert streets about the last of April. 4 21

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
HAVING A VERY LARGE STOCK OF SILKS, bought at the very lowest prices, we are enabled to sell them at a
GREAT REDUCTION
From the prices early in the season.
$5 CHENE SILKS REDUCED TO $3·50.
$5 FIGURED CORDED SILKS REDUCED TO $4.
$5 PLAIN CORDED SILKS REDUCED TO $4.
$4 PLAIN CORDED SILKS REDUCED TO $3.
$3·75 PLAIN SILKS REDUCED TO $3.
$3 PLAIN SILKS REDUCED TO $2·25.
$4 BLACK TAFFETAS REDUCED TO $3.
$4 BLACK GRO GRAIN REDUCED TO $3·50.
$3·50 BLACK GRO GRAIN REDUCED TO $2·75.
$3·25 BLACK GRO GRAIN REDUCED TO $2·50.
BLACK SILKS $1·25, $1·50, $1·75.
$1·12 6-4 BLACK QUEEN'S CLOTH REDUCED TO 87½c.
$1·50 6-4 BLACK QEEEN'S CLOTH REDUCED TO $1·25.
90c. 5-4 BLACK WOOL DELAINE REDUCED TO 75c.
$1·12 5-4 BLACK WOOL DELAINE REDUCED TO 87 cents.
$1·25 5-4 BLACK WOOL DELAINE REDUCED TO $1.
$1·00 5-4 COLORED WOOL DELAINE REDUCED TO 87 cents.
$1·25 5-4 COLORED WOOL DELAINE REDUCED TO 1.
$1·00 PLAID POIL DE CHEVRES REDUCED TO 75 cents
87c. PLAID POPLINS REDUCED TO 50c.
62c. PLAID POPLINS REDUCED TO 31c.
And other qualities and varieties of Dress Goods at equally *low prices.*
H. STEEL & SON,
4 17 mws Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH St.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
ARE NOW OFFERING, AT THE LOWEST RATES, A FINE STOCK OF
SPRING GOODS,
FOR CITY RETAIL SALES.
LADIES' SACK CLOTHS.
FASHIONABLE SILKS.
NEWEST DRESS GOODS.
NEW SPRING SHAWLS.
TOURIST DRESS GOODS. (4 12 thstu5p
BEST BLACK SILKS.
RICHEST GRENADINES, ETC. ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1841.
WARBURTON & SON,
No. 1004 CHESNUT St.
SILKS,
RIBBONS,
AND MILLINERY GOODS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
REAL LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
GLOVES, ETC
Gold the Basis of Prices.
[4 6 stuth 1m
A GOOD DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

NOW OPEN,
PARIS MADE MANTILLAS.
RICH SILK BASQUINES.
RICH SILK JACKETS.
RICH SILK CIRCLES.
DEMI-SEASON JACKETS.
DEMI-SEASON BASQUINES.
DEMI-SEASON ROTONDES.
FINE LLAMA LACE GOODS.
DENTELLE DES INDES.
BLACK LACE SHAWLS.
WHITE LACE SHAWLS.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
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628 HOPKINS' 628
HOOP-SKIRT
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Those of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are *superior* in finish and *elegance* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4

DRY GOODS.

NEW LINEN GOODS,
Just Received Direct from Europe,
AT
MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET,
RETAIL, AT IMPORTER'S PRICES.
LINEN LAWN DRESSES, New Styles, very Handsome.
LINEN TRAVELLING DRESSES, Entirely New Design.
NEW PRINTED LINENS, landing from steamer "Propontis.."
GOLDEN FLAX IRISH SHIRTING LINENS, all the numbers. These Linens are of extra weight and quality.
POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS, from 87½ cents per yard.
BLEACHED TABLE LINENS, New Patterns, very cheap.
CHEAP NAPKINS, landing from steamer "Helvetia."
TABLE CLOTHS, Rare Styles, with NAPKINS to match.
TOWELS, of every kind, from 25 cents to $1·25 each.
NURSERY DIAPERS, All the Widths Required.
TOWELINGS by the yard.
CRASH DIAPER, HUCK, ETC.
LINEN DRILLS AND DUCKS, in White, Colored, and Fancy.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, Every Kind, for Ladies', Gents', and Children.
SHIRT BOSOMS, of very Superior Quality.
BIRD-EYE AND OTHER DIAPERS.
LINEN CAMBRICS AND LAWNS.
Linen Buyers will save time and money by coming direct to
MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
3 31stuth2m] No. 828 ARCH Street

AT RETAIL.
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
Have made extensive additions to their popular Stock of
SILKS
AND
DRESS GOODS
WHICH THEY CONTINUE TO SELL
At Moderate Prices.
WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS. [3 31 1m

WM. H. HORSTMANN & SONS,
FIFTH and CHERRY Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
LADIES' DRESS
AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
PLAIN AND FANCY BUTTONS,
COTTON TRIMMINGS,
BLACK AND COLORED GALLOONS
CLUNY LACES,
BELTINGS,
GUIPURE LACES,
BALMORAL TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS AND ORNAMENTS,
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS
HEAD NETS, ETC.
SMALL WARES AND ZEPHYR WORSTED.
We are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES of the European markets, besides our own production of various styles in NEW TRIMMINGS.
Our prices are reduced to the very lowest Gold rates. 3 29 2mrp

SATIN STRIPED GRENADINES,
JUST OPENED, AT
REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
4 19 3t Above Willow.

COLORED AND WHITE GROUND
MOHAIR FOULARDS
OF CHOICE STYLES,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street
4 19 3t Above Willow.

DREIFUSS & BELSINGER,
No. 49 North EIGHTH Street,
Have just opened a complete stock o
SPRING GOODS,
CONSISTING OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, AND FANCY GOODS.
300 pieces plain and striped Jaconets, the newest styles
Shirred and Tucked Muslins, which we are offering at low prices.
500 dozen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, at old prices 25, 37, 40, and 50 cents
A full assortment of the newest design LACE COLLARS and COLLARETTES, from 37 cents up to $10.
GLOVES—GLOVES.
A complete line of JOUVIN KID GLOVES, to which we invite attention, which we offer at low figures.
GABRIELLE SKIRTS.
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The newest, most desirable, and stylish Skirts now worn.
TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies wear. 3 14

Wordsworth and Hartley Coleridge;

IN GRASMERE CHURCHYARD, WESTMORELAND.

Two graves, and in them poets twain,
The two not halt a yard apart.
Two brother bards, who thus have lain
A dozen summers, heart to heart!

Well matched they lie where few are matched,
Within that cherished churchyard plot,
Two mutual souls, in life attached,
And even in death divided not—

Bards of the mountain and the grove,
Who yet wrung lessons from the age;
Trim charioteers, as ever drove
Fair Fancy's gaudy equipage:

They sleep together, side by side;
And as they sleep, so lived they long;
Two friends, whom nothing could divide,
Two singers, joining hand and song.

JAMES DAWSON, JR.

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE LIVE SOFA.

A MAN OF MANY VAGARIES.

Mr. Lundy was a peculiar-looking man, with a thin face, and long, straight hair that he fancied never needed cutting. He had, at one time, been very unfortunate in his business; but, though made rich since by a large legacy, he was not in a condition to enjoy it. The fact is, Mr. Lundy was a confirmed hypochondriac.

For many years Mrs. Lundy had stayed at home and humored his whims; but one season her pretty daughters wanted to go to a watering-place, not for any disease in particular, but to see the world and the young folks in it.

Behold them, then, comfortably established in a sea-side hotel. For two days Mr. Lundy had been all right; but one morning his poor wife knew what was coming, by the peculiarity of his looks and motions. Her book fell from her hand; Minnie turned pale.

"He's been flighty all the morning," said Mrs. L. "Dear, dear, see him whirl—what is it, Lundy?"

"A feather, my dear—a feather; catch me—hold me. Don't you see the wind is blowing me everywhere? It will take me out to sea, and I shall get saturated—yes, wet through, Mrs. Lundy. I beg you to catch me; pin me to your bonnet; I shall be safe there. Just see how frightfully I ruffle; the slightest puff of air agitates me throughout. I'd rather be anything than this; do put me in your bonnet, my dear."

"I'll put you in a mad-house before long," muttered the exasperated wife, "if you cut up such capers. Come into the hotel, Mr. Lundy."

"Come into the hotel, madam!—you talk as if I had legs. Did you ever see a feather walk? Why, I'm lighter than a snow-drift; I wish I had a brick in my hat to keep me down. Ah! I envy everything stationary. Observe how I quiver; stick a pin in me, my dear, and fasten me to the floor. Is there enough of me for a pen? Am I a hen-feather, or a duck-feather, or what?"

"Goose-feather, if anything, you tiresome mortal," cried his wife. "I'm sick of your vagaries. First, you're a cat on the roof, mewing and keeping everybody awake; then you're a glass bottle, full of water, freezing and snapping; you're anything and everything but a reasonable man. I'm tired of it."

"Mrs. Lundy, *will* you have the goodness to put me in your pocket? squeeze me in your hand, anything, that I may feel safe in your protecting care? I'm floating (singing).

"'I'm afloat, I'm afloat'—ah! what's that?"

"Nothing, Mr. Lundy, but Joe's whip. I called him from the coach-house. Lay on, Joe."

"But, my love, my legs."

"Nonsense, Mr. Lundy! Lay on, Joe. Feathers haven't got legs."

"True, Mrs. L., but they have marrow, and that's what feels. Pray beg Joe to stop."

Just then ran up little Tom—the only male hope of the Lundy family—and, strange to say, in his hand a handsome hen's feather. A triumphant smile illumined the face of Lundy the elder.

"Now, my dear," he said, gravely taking the feather in his hand, "I hope you'll believe me. My child, look on that feather, and be thankful; that was me."

And little Tom, chuckling at the idea, ran up and down the piazza, repeating merrily—

"Pa was a hen once; dear me, how funny!"

Minnie Lundy was captivating; there is no doubt about that. In pink, blue, white, or green she looked equally charming. There were rich men there who would have been glad to charm her, and nice men, and silly men—silly to that extent that they were fools, and didn't know it. But it happened that a young physician was luckier than them all, and poorer. "I must have that girl," he said, *sotto voce*, a dozen times a day, and then heartily wished she had a fever. He was very handsome. Probably he saw Minnie through the back of his head, for he was always looking out of the window when she came in, and always blushed violently.

One day Minnie followed her mother into the parlor. As usual, Dr. Stag was there.

"My dear," cried Mrs. Lundy, who had just come from the garden, "you look excited."

"O mamma!"—and her voice was so sweetly low, so softly agitated—"we shall have to leave this place, indeed we shall. Father is taking on terribly; some of the boarders are laughing—others are shocked."

"And what is the freak now, my dear?"

"O! he's a rooster, and crows till he is black in the face."

"A rooster! horrible! And here we are—not a doctor we know—"

Somebody wheeled round from the window.

"Madam, I heard you speaking of—the—ahem—need of a doctor. Excuse my forwardness, but I am a physician."

Of course, Minnie was more beautiful than ever in her confusion.

"My poor husband has an unfortunate tendency that annoys everybody near him."

"Perhaps he is a hypochondriac. I think I have seen him. Where is he, madam?"

"On the north porch," said Minnie.

"And I am sure we are very much obliged," added the mother, "if you can only help him."

The first sound that struck their ears, as they issued from the door, was a grand and sonorous "cock-a-doo-dle-do!"

"John—Mr. Lundy," cried his wife, "what a sad spectacle you are making of yourself."

"I'm not a spectacle, good woman: I'm a rooster. Get out of my way—do you not notice the expanse of my wings? Cock-a-doo-dle-do!"

"What shall we do?" cried the poor wife, turning to the doctor, "O, sir, can you stop this ridiculous exhibition?"

"Trust me, madam," said the young man, biting his lip, for the sight was almost too ridiculous for his gravity.

"Upon my word," he continued, addressing the deluded man, "what a magnificent creature! Why, his feathers are a yard long. Where did you get such a splendid specimen? Is he imported?"

"Cock-a-doo-dle-do!" yelled the human biped, strutting more than ever. "That woman has nothing to do with me, sir—nothing at all. I'm a rooster on my own account—cock-a-doo-dle-doo."

Here the doctor gave orders aside to one of the servants, who went away grinning. Then, turning to the rooster, who was by this time red in the face with exertion, he said:—

"I declare it makes my mouth water to think what a capital dinner that bird would furnish. May I wring his neck, madam? It will take but a few seconds."

"No you don't," cried the other; "I'm tough—I'm very tough—I'm an old bird, sir—not to be caught with chaff."

"But you are a rooster; what else are you good for?"

"Good to crow, sir; good to crow," and forthwith ensued the loudest screech of all, succeeded by a summersault and a sensation of suffocation. Another moment, and the servant reappeared with a dead fowl in his arms.

"I assure you, sir, it had to be done," said the doctor, gravely, and Mr. Lundy rubbed his face and pinched his throat.

"Did you really wring my neck, sir?" the hypochondriac asked gravely.

"When you were a rooster, certainly."

"Did I die game?" asked the other, with a manner of solemn importance.

"You did—particularly game," replied the doctor.

"Thank you, sir. If I should happen to turn into a rooster again, I shall know where to go."

"I shall be most happy to—to wring your neck for you, sir, on any such interesting occasion."

"Very kind, I'm sure. If you should ever get into trouble, John Lundy will stand your friend."

"Do you promise me that, sir?"

"I do; and I never break my word."

After that Minnie walked in the garden sometimes; and Minnie was not alone—not she.

"I love violets best," said the doctor to her one day.

"And I roses." So Minnie, being the least bit sentimental, quoted Pope on roses—something about dew. And the doctor went on Shakespeare, very bad, indeed, till somehow, in some way—he never could tell how nor in what way—neither could she—he said it.

See dictionary for "it."

"Indeed, I must not listen to this," murmured Minnie, dying to hear it again. "My father, if he knew—"

"Would disapprove, perhaps," cried the young doctor. "And why? Because I am poor. And you, too, perhaps—"

"No, no; I—I—you know I—love you—but—"

"Hark! Who calls?"

Enter Tommy.

"Oh, sis, pa's took again, and he's going it awful!"

"What is it now, dear?" asked Minnie, with the face of an angel; but perhaps she wasn't a little cross at the interruption.

"Oh, he's a sofa, and ma says please somebody come and smash him all to bits."

"What shall we do?" sighed Minnie; "that is the most ridiculous freak of all."

"Don't be frightened, my love," said the Doctor. "Tommy, run right home and tell your mother I will be there in a few minutes. Now, Minnie, there is but one way I know of to cure your father, at once and for all, and that is by giving him a shock."

"What! of electricity?"

"No, dear—far more powerful than that. You must go to the little brown house over there, and be married."

"Oh, never; my father would kill me."

"Does he ever break his word?"

"I never knew him to."

"All right. He promised me that, if I should ever get into trouble he would help me out."

"Did he, really? Then he will."

"But it is necessary that we give him the shock first. Delay not, my darling; you shall never regret it."

Of course she went.

"All I ask is that nobody'll sit on me, for I'm cracked. Besides, I'm just varnished, and not quite dry yet. Do, my dear, stand at the door, and tell people as they come in that I cannot be sat on or in any way meddled with, I'm so flimsily fastened together."

This was the speech that greeted Dr. Stag as he entered Mr. Lundy's parlor with Minnie. Mrs. L. was in tears.

"Doctor, as soon as ever I get home I'll have that ridiculous man carried directly to the hospital—indeed I will," cried the poor woman. "I've borne it long enough, and I'm completely worn out."

"So am I, my dear," piped up her husband; "I expect I'm second-hand; shouldn't wonder in the least, my legs feel so shaky. Pray, don't touch me. Isn't one roller gone, my dear?"

"Roller gone? your wits are gone! I wish I was a man. I'd varnish you in such a way that you'd never want to be a sofa again, or any piece of furniture."

The doctor stood near, gravely considering.

"My dear, you are better as you are, for I see in the last five minutes you have come out a beautiful washbowl and pitcher. But isn't your nose a little cracked, or do I see awry? I shouldn't wonder, for my head is full of brass tacks. I think I've snuffed them up my nose. It's worse than influenza."

"Was ever poor creature so afflicted!" murmured Mrs. Sofa—I mean Mrs. Lundy.

"Never, my love. I protest that if I could be anything else I would—but a sofa I am, and a poor one at that."

At that moment the doctor sprang forward and planted himself upon the prostrate body of Mr. Lundy.

"Capital sofa this," he said, keeping his position in spite of his victim's struggles.

"Get up—I'm cracking in six places. Good heavens! you'll ruin me—you'll break my back! Get up till I'm properly mended, for pity's sake."

"Upon my word," said the doctor calmly, "this piece of furniture acts as if it was alive. It kicks and wriggles and makes me laugh at its antics. What a ridiculous sofa!"

"I tell you I'm second-hand!" cried the hypochondriac more faintly than before, for 130 pounds dead weight was no light infliction. "I'm brass-tacked—old—very old—full of cracks—one roller gone. O! pray don't lean your weight on me."

The doctor lifted himself cautiously. The sofa gave one deep inspiration.

The doctor looked serious.

"Are you sure you are a sofa?"

"Of course I am."

"Then you are no longer Mr. Lundy?"

"I am no longer Mr. Lundy."

"Can you keep a secret?"

"Certainly I can."

"Do you know old Lundy's daughter?"

"I guess I do."

"Won't you let on to the old fellow if I tell you something?"

"Not if you say no."

"Well, I've just married her. She's my wife."

Off went the sofa like a gun.

"What! You villain!"

"Take care—you'll break!" cried the doctor.

"You young rascal!"

"You old sofa!"

"You desperate young thief!"

"You rickety old sofa, with your head full of brass tacks, I tell you," cried the doctor, "if you had not been a feather, and a rooster, and a sofa, and the cats know what, you'd looked after your daughter better than you have. But come, let's be friends, and thank me for curing you. You'll never be a hypochondriac again—I'll take good care of that—for you see it's a nice thing to have a medical adviser in the family. Besides, you promised me once that if I was in trouble you'd help me through. Come, come, let's be quits."

"I see I can't help myself," said the old man, gravely; "but I tell you what, I shall consider you a thief until you are able to support your wife in the style she is accustomed to."

"And I, sir, shall consider you a sofa until you revoke that decision."

It is needless to add that was the last of the trouble.

—The "Africaine" is to be revived in London, in English guise.

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IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of Mrs. ELIZABETH DeWOLF (late Innes).

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second and final account of SAMUEL WAGNER and TOBIAS WAGNER, Trustees, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia. 4 14stuth5t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of Miss MARGARET E. WILSON.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of JAMES D. WAGNER, Trustee, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 14stuth5t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of Mrs. JULIA W. CROSBY.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of TOBIAS WAGNER, Trustee, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 14stuth5t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of Mrs. SUSAN MEREDITH.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of JAMES M. WAGNER, Trustee, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on WEDNESDAY, April 25th, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT street, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 14 stuth5t*

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of Mrs. SUSAN A. WISTER.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the first and final account of JAMES D. WAGNER, Trustee, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on WEDNESDAY April 25, 1866 at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 14stuth5t*

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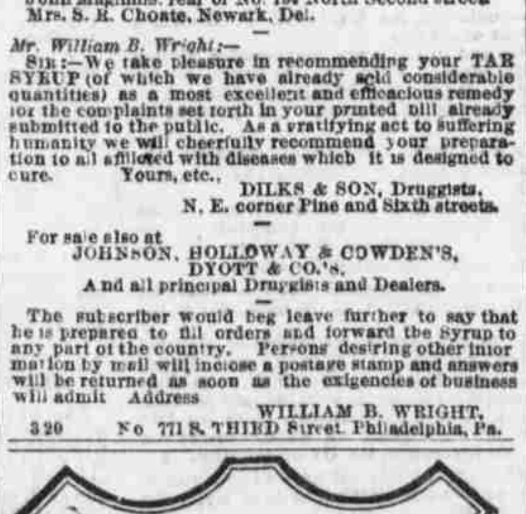
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FIRST DIVISION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1866.

By order of the Quartermaster General, there will be sold on the premises, at public auction, under the direction of Captain George T. Browning, A. Q. M.,

ON WEDNESDAY, May 23, 1866,

at 12 o'clock M., the following described public property, to wit:—

ONE (1) STEAM GRINDING AND FEED MILL,

(frame, with massive granite foundations), 40 by 80 feet, with coal, hay, and engine houses attached, all constructed of the very best material, and in the most substantial manner.

Also, at the same time and place, the machinery and appliances of the mill, consisting of

ONE (1) ENGINE, OF 100-HORSE POWER,

with cylinder of twenty-two (22) inches diameter and twenty-four (24) inches stroke, set upon a heavy cast-iron bed-plate, with cold and hot water pumps and heater, and a cast-iron fly-wheel, with driving-pulley, of the same material, ten (10) feet in diameter and twenty-four (24) inches face, with Judson's patent governor.

TWO (2) BOILERS, OF 60-HORSE POWER EACH,

made of the best boiler iron, five-sixteenths (5-16) of an inch in thickness, five (5) feet in diameter, and fourteen (14) feet five (5) inches in length; each boiler containing seventy-six (76) lap-welded flues, each three (3) and one-fourth (¼) inches in diameter, with all the requisite appendages.

TEN (10) PAIRS OF REED'S PATENT BUCKINGHAM THIRTY (30) INCHES SPRING MILLS,

constructed of solid French burr millstone, and set in heavy, well-balanced frames, with hay-cutters, elevators, and conveyors sufficient to cut and handle the hay, grain, and prepared feed on the most economical and labor-saving plan.

The shafting is of finished wrought iron, and the pulleys of cast-iron, faced and balanced, with hangers and boxes, sufficient to drive ten (10) pairs of burrs, etc. The main driving belt is of four (4) ply rubber, and twenty-four (24) inches wide. The belts for driving the mills, etc., are of the best oak-tanned, patent stretched leather.

The Engine, Boilers, Machinery, and Fixtures of every description, are of the very best materials and workmanship, and are still in excellent condition and fine working order, the mill having been in operation only about fifteen months.

If deemed advisable by the agent of the Government on the day of sale, the buildings will be sold separately.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchasers will be required to remove their property before the first (1st) day of July next, unless otherwise arranged with the owner of the grounds.

A boat for Giesboro will leave the Sixth street wharf every hour during the day of sale.

Any further information that may be desired will be given upon application, in person or by letter, to Captain GEORGE T. BROWNING, Assistant Quartermaster, Giesboro, or to this office.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge 1st Division,
Quartermaster-General's Office. 4 18 5w

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 19 STATE STREET, NEW YORK CITY, April 16, 1866.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General, I will sell at Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P. M., at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., the buildings heretofore constituting the "McDougall General Hospital," and not appropriated to other purposes, viz.:—

Thirty-two wards: entire length, 743 feet; tank-house, and tank of 12,000 gallons capacity; boiler-house and oil-shed; the connecting galleries (about 2500 feet) and tramway. Also, the water-closet fixtures, bathing, and washing apparatus in each ward; two steam boilers; seven large cauldron furnaces; two large ranges—Harrison's kitcheners—7 feet long and 4 high. Also, all the lead and iron pipe used for service, supply and soil pipe in the hospital.

The buildings will be sold separately, with the privilege of five, where there are that number of the same size.

Terms of sale—Cash. A deposit of five per cent. of bid to be made with the auctioneer at the time of sale, and the balance paid on rendition of account.

The buildings, which are within the line of sentinels, must be removed as soon as practicable, at the risk of the purchaser.

The water-closet fixtures, washing and bathing apparatus, will be sold in each ward separately, with the privilege of the entire lot in all the wards.

The connecting galleries and tramway will be sold by the foot. The lead and iron pipe to be sold by the pound, as they lie, buried in the ground; to be dug up at the expense of the purchaser, weighed and delivered by the Post Quartermaster, and paid on his certificate. A steamer will leave the Government wharf at Castle Garden, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the day of the sale, for the conveyance of those who wish to attend.

Further information in regard to the nature and kind of materials, and their situation and condition, can be obtained of the Post Quartermaster at Fort Schuyler, New York harbor, and of the undersigned.

The Government reserves the right of declining all bids offered, if they are considered unfair and disadvantageous.

By order of
Brevet Major-General STEWART VAN VLIET,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.
R. C. MORGAN, Brevet Major and Assistant Quartermaster. 4 19 5t

GOVERNMENT SALE

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, HOSPITAL STORES, INDIA RUBBER GOODS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, ETC.

Will be sold at Auction, at the Medical Purveyor's Warehouse, Public Square, Nashville, Tenn., on WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 25 at 9 o'clock, a large stock of the foregoing articles, in original packages, consisting in part of:—

6,000 lbs. Sulph. Ether,
1,200 " Nitrous "
2,000 " Chloroform,
1,000 " Canth. Plaster,
1,000 " Carb. Ammonia,
2,000 " Cal. Liquorice,
1,000 gals. Alcohol,
800 " Olive Oil,
20,000 oz. Sulph. Cinchonia,
5,000 " Tannin,
8,000 lbs. Extracts,
6,000 " Cerates.
14,000 yards Adhesive Plaster,
10,000 " Isinglass "
1,600 lbs. Patent Lint,
300 " Fine Sponge,
3,000 " Farina,
24,000 " Essence Beef,
500 " Gelatin,
1,000 W. W. Mortars,
500 Pres. Scales,
3,000 Spatulas,
850 I. R. Cushions,
1,600 G. P. Blankets.

Together with a general supply of Chemicals, Medicines, Hospital Stores, Druggists' Furnishing Articles, etc., provided for Government Hospitals.

Goods can be examined two days prior to sale.

Catalogues ready.

ROBERT FLETCHER,
Surgeon and Bvt. Colonel U. S. Vols.,
4 9 11t Medical Purveyor U. S. A.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,

WILMINGTON, Del., April 3 1866.

Final and closing sales of surplus Government MULES AND HORSES.

Will be sold at WILMINGTON, Del., on
FRIDAY, the 13th of April,
FRIDAY, the 20th of April,
FRIDAY, the 27th of April,
TWO HUNDRED AND TEN MULES.
SEVENTY MULES on each day of sale.

On the last day of sale, April 27th, in addition to the Mules, there will be sold

THIRTY ONE GOVERNMENT HORSES.

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the above sales. Farmers and others needing good Working Animals will find it to their advantage to attend, as many good bargains may be had.

Animals sold singly.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

By order of Brevet Brigadier General JAMES A. EKIN, in charge 1st Division Q. M. G. O.

C. H. GALLAGHER,
4 5 19t Captain and A. Q. M.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—Will be sold at NEWBERN, North Carolina, a large amount of ORDNANCE and ORDNANCE STORES. Sale to commence on the 15th day of May, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., and continued daily until all the property, the principal classes of which are given below, are sold:—

Iron and Brass Guns, Gun Carriages, Harness, Saddles, Halters, Bridles, Blankets, Wheels, Old Iron, Lead, Smiths', Armorers' and Saddlers' Tools, Old Leather, Sling Shots, Gins complete, Infantry Equipments, Implements for Field and Siege Guns, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Correct lists of articles to be sold will be furnished upon application to this office.

By order of Major-General A. B. DYER, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.

JASPER MYERS,
4 19 15 18 Brev. Capt. Ord Dept U. S. A.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS, LUMBER, TIMBER, ETC., AT THE DISMANTLED FORTS AROUND WASHINGTON, D. C.

HEADQRS. DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the times and places named below, all of the Officers' Quarters, Barracks, Mess-houses, and other structures belonging to the Quartermaster's Department United States army, in and about the following dismantled forts around Washington.

Also, at same times and places, will be sold for the Engineer Department, the Lumber, Timber, Abattis, etc., connected with each fort respectively.

EAST OF EASTERN BRANCH.

On MONDAY, April 23, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Fort Carroll, eleven Frame Buildings, viz.:

Three Barracks (large size), one Hospital Building, three Officers' Quarters, and four small Buildings of various dimensions.

Also Mess-house and Stable of Stockade.

SAME DAY, at three P. M., at Fort Stanton, four Frame Buildings, viz.:—

One Barrack, two Officers' Quarters, one Cook-house.

Also Stable and Guard-house of Stockade.

NORTH OF POTOMAC.

On TUESDAY, April 24, at eleven o'clock A. M., at Fort Lincoln, fourteen Frame Buildings, viz.:—

Five Barracks, four Mess-houses, three Officers' Quarters, and two small outbuildings.

Also, two Stables and four Outbuildings (stockade) of various dimensions.

On WEDNESDAY, April 25, at eleven o'clock A. M., at Fort Totten, nine Frame Buildings, viz.:—

Two Barracks, one Mess-house, four Officers' Quarters, and two Outbuildings.

Also, four Officers' Quarters, Guard-house, Stable, and Kitchen (stockade), of various dimensions.

On THURSDAY, April 26, at eleven o'clock A. M., at Fort Slocum, twenty-one Frame Buildings, viz.:—

Five Barracks, four Mess-houses, five Officers' Quarters, two Hospital Wards, two Surgeons' Quarters, and three small Outbuildings.

Also, one Stable (log).

On FRIDAY, April 27, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Fort Stevens, fifteen Frame Buildings, viz.:—

Four Barracks, four Mess-houses, four Officers' Quarters, and three small buildings of various dimensions.

On SATURDAY, April 28, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Fort Reno, forty-six Frame Buildings, viz.:—

Six Barracks, seven Mess-houses, one Headquarters Building, thirteen Officers' Quarters, four Hospital Buildings, two Stables (one large size), one Blacksmith Shop, two Forage Sheds, one Carpenter Shop, one Saddler's Shop, and eight small buildings of various dimensions.

Also twenty-seven buildings of log and stockade, viz.:—

Six Officers' Quarters, three Storehouses, one Stable, six Non-commissioned Officers' Quarters, three Mess-rooms, eight small outbuildings of various dimensions.

On MONDAY, April 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at Fort Sumner, fifty-four Frame Buildings, viz.:—

Eight Barracks, ten Mess-houses, twenty Officers' Quarters, two Stables (one large size), one Officers' Mess-house, two Hospital Wards, one Hospital Cook-house, one Dead-house, two Surgeons' Quarters, seven small outbuildings of various dimensions.

Also, seventeen buildings of log and stockade, viz.:—

Three Stables, one Wash House, three Storehouses, two Officers' Quarters, and eight outbuildings of various dimensions.

These sales embrace a large quantity of timber, lumber, etc., and an excellent opportunity is thus offered to land owners in the vicinity of Washington to secure building and fencing materials convenient to their property.

The military guard will remain upon the premises ten days after date of sale for protection of property, and purchasers (not owners of the land) will be required to remove the buildings, etc., within fifteen days from the date of purchase.

Buildings will be sold singly.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
4 16 8t Department of Washington.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, ROCKETTS' LANDING, RICHMOND, Va., April 18, 1866.

PUBLIC SALE.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at Public Auction, as Rocketts' Landing, Richmond, Va., the following public property, commencing on the 27th day of APRIL, 1866, and continuing until the property is all sold:—

18 Ambulances.
840 Sets Harness.
Blacksmith Tools.
Veterinary Instruments.
Paulins.
Stationery.
Mule Shoes.
Printing Material.
131 Wagons.
118 Saddles.
Carpenter Tools.
Tentage, assorted.
Clothing, assorted.
Office furniture.
Stove and Pipe.
Iron, assorted.

One Tread-wheel horse-power Machine, and a large quantity of other promiscuous property.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

GEORGE B. CADWALADER,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel and A. Q. M.,
4 20 in charge of Depot.

SALE OF ARMY WAGONS.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1866.

Sealed Proposals are invited for the purchase of 570 ARMY WAGONS, in lots of not less than twenty-five.

These wagons are worn, but still serviceable for road and farming purposes.

Proposals will be received until 12 M., WEDNESDAY, May 9.

Payment (in Government funds) will be required upon notification of acceptance of bid, and prior to the delivery of the Wagons. The right to reject all bids considered too low is reserved.

These wagons are at Lincoln Depot, about one mile east of the Capitol, and can be seen by applying to Colonel Tompkins, the Quartermaster in charge.

Proposals should be signed with the bidder's full name, and give his Post Office address, endorsed "Proposals to purchase Army Wagons," and directed to

D. H. RUCKER,
Brevet Major-Gen. and Chief Quartermaster,
4 20 16t Depot of Washington.

PUBLIC SALE.—COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE OFFICE, SPRING GARDEN HALL, corner of THIRTEENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, Philadelphia, April 20, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Sale or Vendue, on MONDAY, April 23d, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Spring Garden Hall, THIRTEENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, all that certain three-story brick messuage or tenement and three-story brick shop, and lot or piece of ground, situate on the south side of Parrish street (No 1344), at the distance of one hundred and four feet eastward from the east side of Broad street, in the Fourteenth Ward of the City of Philadelphia; containing in front or breadth on the said Parrish street sixteen feet and extending in length or depth southward of that width, between parallel lines at right angles to said Parrish street, one hundred and eighteen feet, more or less, to Atmore street.

Seized for United States taxes, and to be sold as the property of Philip S. Fisher.

BENJAMIN H. BROWN,
4 20 2t Collector Fourth District.

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES—NEW AND SLIGHTLY WORN—AN IMMENSE STOCK.—Harness, Saddles, Halters, Reins, Lead Lines, Collars, Wagon Covers, Shelter Tents, Portable Forges, etc. etc., very cheap. A lot of entirely new Officers' Saddles, only $8. Plated Bit Bridle, $21. Wholesale and retail.

PITKIN & CO.,
4 5 1m* No. 339 North FRONT Street, Philada.

H A R N E S S.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,

2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE. STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

STREET CLEANING.—The following were the propositions for cleaning the streets of Camden, recently made to Council: David Creevy, $450; Charles O'Neil, $600; John Mcoloughlin, $700; Jonathan Kirkbride Jr, $450; J. H. Wood, Jr., $565; Campbell & Brother, $340. These gentlemen being the lowest bidders, of course received the contract, and have set themselves to work in earnest in cleaning the streets. This is as it should be, for the rapid approach of hot weather, and the near approach of the cholera, demand that all the streets shall be kept clean and disencumbered of garbage and offal.

TOWNSHIP STATEMENTS.—By a law passed by the Legislature of New Jersey a year ago, township clerks are obliged to publish full statements of the receipts and expenditures of their respective townships, under a penalty of a fine of fifty dollars. This is a good law, as it will enable the taxpayers to ascertain what becomes of the money raised for the public use.

TO BE MUSTERED OUT.—The friends of the members of the Thirty-fourth New Jersey Volunteers, many of them being from Camden city and county, are anxiously awaiting their arrival home. They are on their way hither for the purpose of being mustered out at Trenton.

DIRECTORS' MEETING.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the West Jersey Railroad will be held on the first of May, in Camden, at which time thirteen directors will be chosen.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

For Additional City Intelligence see Third Page.

THE GIRARD ROW.—It is within the recollection of many of our citizens when the fine row of buildings in Chesnut street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, had no existence; but the lot itself was surrounded by an unattractive board fence. Our great model merchant, Stephen Girard, was then its owner. When the fine residences were erected, many prophesied that they were too far from the trade centre of the city ever to be very profitable; but as business has gradually crept westward, following the star of empire, these costly mansions have been demanded by the devotees of Mammon, and already two have been wrested from privacy and converted into splendid mercantile establishments. One will shortly be opened by the Schomaker Piano Forte Company, and Mr J. H. Schomaker and H. H Gray pride themselves upon the fact that they will eclipse in magnificence any similar establishment in the country. There will here be ample room to display the fine instruments of the Company. The other store, which is approaching completion, will be occupied by Mr. Mitchell, the well-known confectioner, and will be a first-class establishment in every particular.

At the expiration of the current leases other changes will be made. Rumor affirms that a portion will be converted into a grand art gallery, and that a first-class concert hall will be constructed. The retail business is steadily marching up Chesnut street, and in a short time it will be a continuous avenue of stores, from the Delaware to Broad street. As an indication of the prosperity of the city, the fact is gratifying.

FAIR IN AID OF THE HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS.—On Monday evening a public Fair will be opened at No. 2118 Green street, in aid of the above-named institution. The display will be worth seeing, and we trust that the residence will be properly "warmed" with patronage during the week. Rev. Mr. Siegfried, Dean of the Home, will have the "Little Wanderers" at the Fair three evenings during the week, to sing and otherwise entertain their friends and patrons. Donations of money, groceries, fancy goods, and any attractive and salable articles are earnestly solicited for the Fair, and may be sent to the care of Mrs. Watson or Mrs. Gardner, No. 2118 Green street. We hope our friends will do all in their power to assist these and other lady managers to make the affair completely successful.

THE WEATHER.—The vernal breezes are afloat to-day, and Chesnut street is a moving mass of humanity enjoying the pleasures of the promenade. The suggestively cool attire of the ladies, and the natty appearance of the beaux, recalls to our remembrance the fact that solsticial heats are close upon us, and that Atlantic City, Cape May, and the cholera, perhaps, may be expected soon. The retail dry goods clerks were driven to the verge of distraction by the thrones of beauties preparing for a change of costume, and purchasers of spring material. The air, though somewhat heated, is delightful, and everybody seems to enjoy it. We congratulate "ethereal mildness" upon his sudden but most welcome arrival.

WHERE SOME STOLEN MEAT WAS DISCOVERED.—Yesterday afternoon a man named Henry Williams, who resides at No. 1204 Parrish street, was arrested on the charge of receiving stolen goods. It appears that yesterday morning Mr. Boreff's butcher shop, on Thirteenth street, near Mount Vernon, was entered by getting in the back way, and a quantity of beef, valued at $300, was stolen. A horse and wagon, belonging to Mr. Boreff, was stolen at the same time, and the meat carried off in it. Subsequently the stolen meat was discovered in the possession of Mr. Williams, at his residence, and he not being able to give a very satisfactory account of how he came into possession of it, was held in $1000 bail by Alderman Cloud for a further hearing.

A ROBBER AND WOULD-BE MURDERER.—Last evening a desperate character named William McGinley robbed a woman of two dollars, in a low drinking establishment, at Front and Dock streets. The woman discovered her loss, and accused McGinley of robbing her, when the fellow pulled out a pistol, and fired the contents at his accuser. Fortunately the ball just grazed the woman's head, and lodged in the wall. McGinley was at once arrested. He subsequently proved to be a hard case who robbed a man on Front street some time back, and the police have been on the lookout for him ever since. Alderman Butler committed him in default of $1200 bail.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY.—A girl named Kate Russell, who belongs to that class of society known in certain circles as "female bummers," was arrested last evening in the not very aristocratic neighborhood of Seventh and Bedford streets, having in her possession two rolls of rag-carpet. Not being able to give a very satisfactory account of how she became possessed of said articles, the inference was that she stole them. Acting under which belief Alderman Tittermary committed Kate to prison.

DEATH OF AN ESTIMABLE CITIZEN.—Mr. Edmund Brewer, a well-known resident of the Seventeenth Ward, died of consumption on Thursday evening. He was especially a favorite among a host of friends, in whose company his geniality was marked. He was an exemplary and honored Past Master of Lodge No. 8, Ancient York Masons; Past Chief Patriarch of the Grand Encampment I. O. of O. F. of Pennsylvania; Secretary of Purity Lodge, No. 825, I. O. of O. F., and a member of the School Board of the Seventeenth Section. The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED FORGER.—A man who gave the name of William Foster was arrested at Second and Race streets, yesterday evening, under very suspicious circumstances. He had in his possession about $20,000 worth of checks, bonds, etc. He undertook to sell a number of coupons of the Cape May and Millville Railroad for $2 apiece, when it is stated that the par value is $15. The checks, bonds, etc., found in possession of the defendant were drawn on Cincinnati and other cities. It is shrewdly suspected that the checks and bonds are forgeries. Alderman Hurley held Foster in $2000 for a further hearing.

A FEMALE THIEF.—Margaret O'Brien is a pedder, and last evening she went into a grocery store on Trenton avenue, and while the back of the proprietor was turned she attempted to rob the money-drawer. She was seen, however, when she ran out of the store and into the one next door. Margaret was taken before Alderman Cloud, who held her in $400 bail to answer.

DEFACING PROPERTY AT FAIRMOUNT PARK.—Yesterday afternoon four young men were arrested in Fairmount Park, charged with defacing the public property there, by cutting their names, etc., on the summer-house. The arrests were made by Officer Thorn, of the Park Police. Alderman Massey held them to bail.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—At an early hour this morning a boy named Mooney was run over by a milk-wagon, at Eighth and Marriot streets, and so seriously injured that he died.

NEW DRESS-MAKING ESTABLISHMENT.—At the urgent solicitation of numerous valued patrons, we have opened a department for Ladies' Dress-making, with suitable reception rooms for the fitting, etc., where we are now prepared to execute all orders in the best and latest European style, with the utmost promptness.

Ladies need fear no disappointment in regard to their orders being delivered punctually at the time promised. J. W. PROCTOR & Co., No. 920 Chesnut street.

THE GREAT EUROPEAN CONTROVERSY.—
Austria—"You let them bits of ground alone,
Touch not a single Duchy."
Prussia—"Why, all this property 's my own;
You need not be so touchy."
Austria—Yours, is it? Very well—we'll see;
This spree shall cost you dear,
If you don't let my Schleswig be,
And hand that Holstein here."
Prussia—"My love of fighting nought can tame;
No threats my nerves appal;
And well established is my fame,
As that of Tower Hall."

We have—

All-wool Fancy Cassimere Coats, as low as....	$5 00
" " " Pants "	4 00
" " " Vests "	2 50
Making an entire all-wool fancy suit for.......	$11 50
All-wool black Sack Coats, as low as...........	$11 00
" " Cassimere Pants "	5 00
" " Cloth Vests "	4 00
Making an entire all-wool black suit for.......	20 00

All-wool good style Fancy Cassimere Suits, to match, for $14·50.

Astonishing as these prices may seem, compared with those to which we have been accustomed for several years, they are *not fictitious—we have the goods in quantities, at the prices mentioned.* We make up no trash—they are all serviceable goods. Advancing from these rates we have goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, comprising *by far* the largest and most complete assortment of Clothing in Philadelphia (men's, youths', and boys'), surpassed by none, and equalled by few, in style, make and fit, at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, or the money refunded.

TO CLOTHIERS.—Our purchases for this season having been delayed, waiting the expected decline in goods, we have now on hand the largest and best-assorted stock of Clothing in Philadelphia, purchased for *cash exclusively, at the very lowest rates of the season,* which enables us to realize a fair profit and sell at prices less than the cost of same goods in most other establishments. We can supply clothiers doing a fine city trade, with goods adapted to their sales, at prices so much lower than the cost of their present stocks, that, by making an average of the whole, they will be enabled to dispose of their goods at prices covering the average cost, and even paying a profit.

BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No 518 MARKET STREET.

PERRY & CO.'S LECTURE ON GRUMBLING.—
They lecture on grumbling, and, past all doubt,
There's enough just now to grumble about,
Sugar at twenty cents a pound
Is one item for grumbling to be found.
The price of tea, and coffee, and rent,
Will occasion some little discontent,
And the cost of whisky distilled from grain
Would make the veriest toper abstain;
We surely at prices may grumble and frown,
When the goods are all *up* and the greenbacks all *down;*
And grumble folks will, of either gender,
Till gold and silver's the legal tender.
But notwithstanding this grumbling style,
It's rather refreshing, once in a while,
To find there are people both great and small,
Who, somehow or other, don't grumble at all!
These are the people who visit the "STAR,"
And their faces, complacent, tell who they are.
These are the people who wisely go
To purchase their clothing of PERRY & Co.
About value of currency wisely mute,
WHILST BUYING A CHEAP AND STYLISH SUIT!
And thus cheaply obtaining such fashion and style,
They afterwards grumble out "once in a while."
So let all who in tasty SPRING GARMENTS would shine,
Cease to grumble and visit SIX HUNDRED AND NINE,
Which in CHESNUT STREET is, that mighty store,
Where the grumbler, once *suited,* will grumble no more.

Nothing is more apt to cause ill temper than to feel that one's garments are of BAD STYLE OR ILL-FITTING. It is the grand object of the "STAR," while selling ITS GOODS AT LOWER PRICES THAN CAN BE OBTAINED ELSEWHERE, to give its customers durable goods and garments of the latest style, which fit accurately. We prefer losing a sale rather than to sell a badly fitting garment; therefore, all can deal with confidence at the "STAR," knowing its goods will prove as represented. We employ only the most expert cutters in our custom department. Call and see us.

STAR CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
LOW PRICES AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,
NO. 609 CHESNUT STREET, SIGN OF STAR.
PERRY & CO.

☞ "W. & B. OAK HALL, CLOTHING, SIXTH AND MARKET."
☞ *This is the Clothing House of the City.*
☞ *Popular because of* LOW PRICES AND GOOD GOODS.
☞ *A Cash business of immense magnitude justifies very moderate prices. This is the reason we sell so cheap. Our Clothing is* FASHIONABLE, ELEGANT, AND SERVICEABLE; *and those who once try our beautiful styles and excellent workmanship, are convinced that they never have been suited so well. The following List embraces a few of the leading prices:—*

☞ *All-wool Cassimere working Pants*........	$5·00
☞ Do do do do	6·00
☞ Do do *second dress* do	6 50
☞ *Fine Fancy Cassimere Dress* do	7 00
☞ Do do do do	8·00
☞ *Handsome* do do do	9 00
☞ *Elegant* do do do	10 00
☞ *Good Black Cassimere Pants*............	6·50
☞ *Fine* do do	8·00
☞ *Super* do do	10 00
☞ *Vests, for every day wear*............	2·50
☞ *Fancy Casimere Vests, for dress*.........	3 50
☞ *Super Cassimere Vests, fine quality*......	4·50
☞ *Handsome Black Cloth Vests*.............	5 00
☞ *Light Cassimere Sack Coats*............	7·50
☞ *Dark Cassimere Sack Coats*.............	8 50
☞ *Melton Cloth Sack Coats*..............	9·00
☞ *Fancy Cassimere Sack Coats*............	10 00
☞ *Fine Black Sack Coats*................	12 00
☞ Do do	14 00
☞ *Elegant Dark Sack Coats*..............	15·00
☞ Do do	16·00
☞ *Super Dark Sack Coats*................	18 00
☞ *Black Frock Coats*....................	18·00
☞ *Black Frock Coats, $18 up to $40.*	

☞ *These are great Bargains, and are selling rapidly. We are enabled to buy cheap, and therefore sell cheap.*
☞ *Call and Examine.*
Wanamaker & Brown's Popular Clothing House, "Oak Hall," S. E. corner Sixth and Market streets.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONSUMPTION.—From trustworthy data it has been estimated that at least one-fourth of all who are born in the United States have at birth lungs in a tuberculous condition, and in consequence are predisposed to Pulmonary Complaints; yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in Consumption, Asthma, or any other Lung Disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes are promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases *Dr. Jayne's Expectorant* exercises the most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing Coughs and Colds, which, when left to themselves, are the most common cause of tuberculous development, this standard remedy allays any inflammation which may exist, and, by promoting easy expectoration, cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

"LYON'S KATHAIRON."—The gem of every lady's toilet, the most delightful hair dressing in the world.
It eradicates scurf and dandruff.
It keeps the head cool and clean.
It makes the hair rich, soft, and glossy.
It prevents hair from turning grey.
It keeps it from falling off.
It restores it on prematurely bald heads.
No wonder it has a world-wide reputation.

JOHN LOCKE once encountered a blind man who took his idea of scarlet from the sound of a trumpet. On that philosophy, why may not a deaf man be reminded, on seeing a hoop skirt hanging out at the door, of the peal of a belle? And while on the subject of dress and undress, we must refer to the handsome assortment of Spring Clothing at Charles Stokes & Co.'s under the Continental, for both dress and undress occasions. The Clothing offered at this house has no equal in this city.

LIFE, AND HOW WE NEGLECT IT.—Thousands of persons are now suffering from Catarrh, Throat, Lung, and Chest Affections, or from some disease of the organs of respiration and circulation, or digestive organs, which, however slight it may appear at first, will, if neglected, become serious. The means of restoring these organs to a healthy condition is now within their reach. The testimony of the most eminent physicians, and the medical press of Europe and this country, show that the system introduced by Dr. Von Moschzisker, of this city, will undoubtedly reach the very seat of the disease and eradicate it. This "ATOMIZER" is a most valuable and complicated apparatus, and all who have examined it and witnessed the mode of application, have, with wonder and astonishment, acknowledged it to be of the most ingenious construction and utmost value for the special treatment of those maladies. We advise all who need the Doctor's services to call at his office, No. 1031 Walnut street, and see for themselves, and, however slight they may think their ailment, we would urge instant attention if life is valued.

WINDOW SHADES AT ONE DOLLAR.—
The country people come,
The city people come,
The Western people come,
The Southern people come.
Cheapest Shades for all at
PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—This old and well-known remedy, which has acquired a world-wide renown for the cure of sudden colds, coughs, etc., weak stomach, general debility, nursing sore mouth, cankered mouth or throat, liver complaint, dyspepsia, or indigestion, cramp, or pain in the stomach, bowel complaint, painter's colic, Asiatic cholera, diarrhœa and dysentary, has lost none of its good name by repeated trials; but continues to occupy a prominent position in every family medicine chest.

UPHOLSTERY.—Large jobs of Upholstery done with a quickness truly astonishing. *No delay, no disappointment.* Sufficient hands put on a job to finish it when promised. Charges moderate at W. HENRY PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

ASTONISHING.—To all who have not studied its merits, the cures effected by *Hasheesh Candy.* The worst cases of Throat, Lung, or Nervous Diseases yield to its soothing power. For sale by all druggists.

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, one dollar.
Real Lace Curtains, two dollars.
Window Shades, one dollar.
Another Auction lot of Curtains, at one dollar.
PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

IF YOU want a good *cup of Coffee* buy one of *Hyde's Patent Aroma Saving Coffee Browners.* You can get one at any respectable Hardware or House-Furnishing Store in the city. Use it according to the direction. After one trial you will never buy another pound of *ready roasted* Coffee. Procure one at once; they cost but a trifle.

LACE CURTAINS.—Now is the time to purchase. Curtains were never sold cheaper. Very heavily worked Lace Curtains at from six to twenty dollars, at W. HENRY PATTEN'S Curtain Store, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

PHOTOGRAPHS of superior execution; Cartes de Visite, six for $1. Large size Photographs, $1; large size, oil colored, at reduced prices. B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—The world's great remedy for Colds, Coughs, and Consumption.

WINDOW SHADES, one dollar. More of them at PATTEN'S, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3·10 and 5·20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third street.

5-20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST, WANTED BY DREXEL & Co., No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

WARNOCK—KRAMER.—On the 13th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. P. S. Henson, Mr. WILLIAM H. WARNOCK to Miss LYDIA, eldest daughter of Francis Kramer, Esq., all of this city. No cards.

DEHAVEN—TOWERS.—On Thursday evening, the 19th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. William B. Wood, Pastor of the Hancock Street M. E. Church, Mr. WILLIAM DE HAVEN, of Chester county, Pa., to Miss SALLIE TOWERS, of this city.

DIED.

ABRAM.—On the 17th instant, ABRAM ABRAM, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 4627 Frankford street, Frankford, on Monday afternoon, the 23d instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

BAKER.—Suddenly, Mr. GEORGE F. BAKER, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Jacob Baker, No. 1609 Marshall street, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Bridesburg.

BOARDMAN.—On the 19th instant, JOSEPH G., son of William and Anna E. Boardman, aged 3 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 133 Orchard street, Bridesburg, on Sunday afternoon, the 22d instant, at 2 o'clock.

BROWN.—On the 19th instant, after a lingering illness, WILLIAM BROWN, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family, members of General Warren Lodge, No. 126, I. O. of O. F., and Mount Zion Encampment, No. 24, I. O. of O. F., the Riggers' Union, and the riggers in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 132 Beck place, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to the Union Ground. §

CONSIDINE.—On the 19th instant, after a lingering illness, MARY CONSIDINE, wife of Sylvester Considine, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, S. E. corner of Second and Shippen streets, on Monday morning, the 22d instant, at 8½ o'clock.

DORLAN.—On the 18th instant, Miss CAROLINE, daughter of John and Rachel Dorlan, in the 25th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1038 Shackamaxon street, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

RIDGWAY.—On the evening of the 20th instant, HENRY W., son of the late William and Hannah Ridgway, in the 47th year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. §

FRICK'S PATENT NEWSPAPER FILE WILL securely hold either one or fifty newspapers so as to be conveniently referred to. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

PORTABLE GAS HEATERS FOR ATTACHING to ordinary burners, so that you may boil, heat, or cook small articles in the nursery or chamber, are for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

TAILORS' SQUARES (SCOTT'S, WILLIAMS', etc.) Board Measures of several kinds, Rules, Yardsticks, Tape Measures, etc., for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
It is recommended by physicians of this and other places as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street.
Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 North SIXTH Street,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [4 4 2mrp
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING
N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS
Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19 §

PROSPECTUS OF THE CARSON GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK...$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR

SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.

DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866.

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,
BOOTH & GARRETT.

Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of LAMB'S Minors.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of O. W. DAVIS, Guardian of FANNY LAMB, MARY H. LAMB, RIDGWAY LAMB, and BESSIE R. LAMB, minor children of CLAYTON B. LAMB, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on THURSDAY, May 3, 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 204 South Fifth street, Room No. 11, in the city of Philadelphia. 4 21 stuth5t

FOR HARTFORD, CONN., direct, via the Delaware and Raritan Canal.—The steamer "SUSAN," Captain Vandeveer, now loading at second wharf below Spruce street, will leave with despatch. Rates low. Apply at No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
4 21 3t WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.

ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE! ICE

INCORPORATED 1864.
THOMAS E. CAHILL, President.
JOHN GOODYEAR, Secretary.
HENRY THOMAS, Superintendent.

COLD SPRING ICE AND COAL COMPANY.

Dealers in and Shippers of Ice and Coal.

We are now prepared to furnish BEST QUALITY Ice, in large or small quantities, to hotels, steamboats, ice cream saloons, families, offices, etc., and at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Ice served DAILY in all paved limits of the consolidated city, West Philadelphia, Mantua, Richmond, and Germantown. Your custom and influence is respectfully solicited. You can rely on being served with a PURE article and PROMPTLY.

Send your order to

OFFICE, No. 435 WALNUT STREET.

DEPOTS.
S. W. corner TWELFTH and WILLOW Streets.
North Pennsylvania Railroad and MASTER Street.
LOMBARD and TWENTY-FIFTH Streets.
PINE Street Wharf, Schuylkill. 4 7 2m4p

A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE per cent., or from $125 to $200 less upon each Instrument than our Regular Schedule Prices.

Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and highly improved richly finished seven-octave Rosewood PIANOS previous to the removal to our new store, Girard Row, No. 1103 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at the actual cost to manufacture and at prices equally as low as we sold them before the war.

These instruments have been awarded the highest premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first artists in America and Europe. They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class Piano, at greatly reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity. Circulars of the regular schedule price, with precise cuts of the styles of our Pianos can be had at the warerooms, and, on application, will be sent by mail.

SCHOMACKER & CO., Warerooms,
4 6 21t rp No. 1021 CHESNUT Street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.
MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71....	$95,000·00
120,000	" 6 " '81....	128,100·00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes....	204 375 00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan....	90 555
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan....	53 250
125 000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan....	112 812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds....	20 000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds....	23 750·00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds....	23,75[illegible]
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia....	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company....	8,580·0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company....	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call....	40,000·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan....	18 900 00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property....	170,700·0
$1,03[illegible],850 Par.	Market value......$996 500 00	
	Real Estate....	36 000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made....	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company....	40 511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies $ 133. Estimated value....	2,910·0
	Cash in Banks......$55,956 89	
	Cash in Drawer.... 678 48	56,635 37
		$1 253 [illegible]

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Peniston,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooke,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 12 19

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent. securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 11 3§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866, $2,506,851·96.

Capital....	$400 000·00
Accrued Surplus....	944 543·15
Premiums....	1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*
$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 4123

THE PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA,

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,
	Charles F. Coffin.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 28§
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 28§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY

Wonderful Scientific Discovery.

DR. S. W. BECKWITH'S ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE, No. 1220 WALNUT STREET,

For the Treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases.

Electrical investigation has proved that the human body acts on the principle of the galvanic battery. The brain, mucous and serous membranes, the skin, tissues, and fluids, constitute the negative and positive forces. Every action, whether mental or physical, is the result of these antagonistic forces. Digestion, respiration, circulation, secretion, and excretion are due solely to Electrical influence. There is a polar action established throughout the nervous system which connects with every part of the body, establishing and preserving a proper balance of the electrical element, which constitutes health, and a disturbance of which causes disease. There are strictly but two conditions of disease—one of inflammation, or positive; the other weak, debilitated negative; and as Electricity contains these two conditions in the action of the positive and negative currents, all we have to do is to neutralize the disease and restore proper healthy action.

We do not wish to convey the impression that we cure all diseases in all conditions. We cannot cure consumption after the lungs are all destroyed; yet we do assert, and are prepared to practically demonstrate, that hundreds of cases of almost every form of chronic diseases, pronounced incurable by the best medical practitioners of the country, have been radically CURED, some of them in an incredibly short time, by our Electrical treatment. Its great superiority over other practice in the cure of disease is also attested in the fact that, within the past five years, over FOURTEEN THOUSAND patients have been treated at this office, suffering from almost every form and condition of disease common to humanity, and in nearly all cases a benefit or perfect cure has been effected. Palsy, deafness, blindness, rheumatism, dyspepsia, cancer, and all the old knotty diseases that are a physician's curse, as it proves his inability to eradicate, are by our scientific method comparatively easy of cure. Specimens of tumors of large growth extracted by means of Electricity alone, without pain, without the use of the knife, ligatures, or any other means, may be seen at our office by those interested. Therefore, with these FACTS to prove our theory and treatment of disease, we are willing to undertake any of the following diseases, with every hope and prospect of success, with very many others not here enumerated:—

1. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.—Epilepsy, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Paralysis (Hemiplegia), Neuralgia, Hysteria, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Lock-Jaw, etc.
2. ORGANS AND TISSUES CONNECTED WITH THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.—Sore Throat, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Obstinate Constipation, Hæmorrhoides or Piles, Bilious, Flatulent, and Painter's Colic, and all affections of the Liver and Spleen.
3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS.—Catarrh, Cough, Influenza, Asthma (when not caused by organic diseases of the heart), Bronchitis, Pleurisy, Pleurodynia, or Rheumatism of the Chest, Consumption in the early stages.
4. FIBROUS AND MUSCULAR SYSTEM.—Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Stiff Neck, Spinal Curvature, Hip Diseases, Cancers, Tumors.
5. URINARY AND GENITAL ORGANS.—Gravel, Diabetes, and Kidney Complaints, Impotence and Seminal Weakness. The latter complaints never fail to yield rapidly to this treatment.
6. DISEASES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.—Uterus Complaints, involving a malposition, as Prolapsus, Antroversion, Retroversion, Inflammation, Ulceration, and various other affections of the Womb and Ovaries.

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REFERENCES.—The diseased and all interested are referred to the following-named gentlemen, who have been treated and witnessed our treatment on others, at No. 1220 WALNUT Street:—

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